New-York Daily Times.

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EXTENSION OF SLAVERY
...RALLY AND SOCIALLY CONSIDERED.

...ses by Rev. Drs. Cheever and Thompson.

...ensse Concourse of Citizens at the Academy of Music.

In pursuance of arrangements entered into as the result of a requisition addressed by a large number of intelligent and influential citizens to Rev. Charles B. Cheever, D. D., and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, asking them to address an audience at the Academy of Music, on the moral and religious aspects of the question of Slavery in the United States, a very large, intellectual, and unusually brilliant assemblage met last night in the building referred to, to hear the topics designated discussed by the Rev. gentlemen already named.

Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant was nominated Chairman amid great applause.

After a song by a Glee Club, Mr. Bryant came forward and said he had been called to this place for the purpose of participating in the duty to those two of their fellow-citizens, and of their spiritual professions, who had committed this offence—if offence it be—of addressing them on the topics of the highest importance. They were men who did not hold themselves absolved by their profession from any d... of the duties which belonged to the members of our great political system. [Applause.] They did not hold that they had fulfilled their duty to God until they had performed their duty to their country. [Renewed applause.] He honored the noble zeal which brought them forth to give the benefit of their experience to the cause of justice and humanity, and the people composing this auditory, he was sure, equally honored it, or they would not be here this evening to listen to them. [Applause.] The cause which brought them here to-night, was the cause of the many; it was the cause of the people. The battle they fought was a battle for the rights of the many against the interests of the few—the battle of the people against an oligarchy. In the records of the ancient Hebrew race, we read that when the Israelites had passed the Red Sea, they were attacked by the people of Amalek, and Moses, the great civil chief and leader of that race, as he beheld from the summit of a mountain the conflict, lifted in his hand the rod by which the waters of the Red Sea had parted; as long as his hands were raised the people of Israel prevailed against the Amalekites, but when, through weariness his arms were lowered the Amalekites drove before them the children of Israel. But as the hands of the Hebrew chief grew weary, Aaron, the priest of the living God, came from his sacred functions, and he on the one side and Hur on the other, they supported the hands of the Hebrew till the going down of the sun, and the Amalekites were smitten with the edge of the sword, discomfited, destroyed, and their race blotted out from under heaven. [Applause.] Let us accept this omen. So might we do in the cause in which we were engaged. So might the enemies of justice and humanity be discomfited, confounded, scattered, overcome! [Applause.] So might the servants of the latter who came forward to-night to support our hands and to strengthen our hearts, while with us till the going down of the sun, and till the victory be complete. [Loud Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Cheever, on being presented, was received with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome and approval. He said they (meaning Dr. Thompson and himself) were grateful for the opportunity to address an assembly of fellow-citizens in regard to the crime of extending Slavery, and especially on grounds of religious principle, and not of mere expediency. They rejoiced because to that foundation the whole permanent opposition against Slavery must come at last, and the sooner the better. It was better, at whatever expense, to dig deep now and lay their foundations on a rock, than with careless, earnestless labor build upon the sand, and by and by, when the waves rose and the storm raged, see their structure undermined, the tide rise, and they themselves were spared, spared only for confusion, digging over again, and at a thousand-fold cost, their former work to lay below the sand and in contact with the principles of eternal truth. In the conflict against Slavery, conscience and the word of God were with its opponents. Yet they might not indulge themselves with the hope of an easy victory, since the battle was to be begun, though with them half the victory was to have a battle to commence and a battle on principle. [Applause.] The enemies of freedom had always been afraid of principle, and had always been afraid to look freedom in the face, and had trembled when they saw anywhere a disposition to rise in its behalf. They had come at last to the issue of principle—Slavery or Freedom—the very issue which the enemies of Freedom had ever been striving to fend off. Anything, everything, they would rather battle about—occupy the mind of the whole nation with, than Freedom and Slavery and the difference and choice between them. But now it had come not only to the difference, but to the choice. Righteousness was higher than policy, and must be the foundation of our policy, if we were ever to have rest. And righteousness must be the foundation of law: for law without it was but wretchedness consolidated; and worse than chaos. Anarchy was a thousand times preferable to wicked law. [Applause.] The nations did not live by law, but by righteousness, and its application to law; and if men perverted that, then the people must revert to the original elements and covenant of power, and take the thing into their own hands—as they did when they struck off the head of Charles I.; and as they did in California, when the fundamental law of the Republic had been violated by those in power. [Loud applause.] There had been a deliberate and monstrous treason of this kind transacted by our Government, and that, too, not by a clique, nor in a corner, nor on a side issue, but in an endeavor to subvert the fundamental laws of this commonwealth—a treason the greatest that could possibly be committed, because committed against the whole people, in the way in which the insanity of Nero's mad malignity is realised, by getting the neck of the people in one knot and completely underfoot—a treason which cuts the jugular vein and lets out the life blood; and which, if successful would leave nothing of this Republic but a cause black and rotten as those of worn out corpses on the battle-field. [Applause.] It was a treason on the Constitution, for it applied the powers conferred by the Constitution to enforce laws contrary to the Constitution. Our national executive was charged—although this awful treason, for it had applied the power of the United States army to uphold in Kansas a constitution fraudulently imposed on the people, and obtained by villainy, fraud, and armed assault on the ballot-box! This was the last stage of iniquity ordinarily by which a nation's liberties perish; and a fearful thing it was for a nation yet young in years and fresh in principle and in power to look such a crime in the face. The worst feature of this treason was that its known and avowed purpose was the extension of Slavery. So villainous was this treason that the people would have a right, in dealing with their executive for it, to lay aside the common forms of law, as was done on the trial of Charles the First; and though it should be years hence, they would have a right to call the great delinquent to account, and punish such an extraordinary crime in a suitable manner, without the express sanction of the Constitution or the statute law. [Great applause.] Such was the relation of this matter to the struggle to be decided for the present on Tuesday next, that the people would vote to sustain it by voting for a political platform that not only recognized its object but built it in as a central plank, and by refusing to vote for a man pledged to put a stop to that monstrous oppression. Such a people would certainly show that they deserved to be enslaved; the people who would submit to this were of themselves only fit to be enslaved. The enactment and enforcement of unrighteous law, "taking into fellowship the throne of iniquity that frameth mischief by a law," and the sanction and extension of the crime of Slavery in defiance of all considerations of righteousness at all as a national expediency, whereas it was forbid in the Word of God as a national iniquity and destruction—these were the two things that put the conscience of every Christian man, of every upright man, of every man who feared God, and therefore feared nothing under heaven, but sin against Him an injury, at intense conflict against this policy. And as the Christian conscience—the conscience of the whole community, enlightened by the word of God, ought to find an expression in the utterance of a faithful ministry, and not a time-serving ministry; and, as the Word of God ought to have its beautiful unmasked, and its truths proclaimed, therefore, unless the pulpit and the ministers be turned traitors to the cause of God, and to mankind, they must speak, and, as all agreed, they would speak. [Immense cheering.] God never gave his word on the subject in vain, or to be sealed up in ...

...every mother's heart, were violated in making every newborn child the property of the master and owner of the parent, who, though he might possibly excuse himself to his own conscience for claiming ownership in them because he bought them for a price, yet had never given one farthing for the children, nor any equivalent whatever, but took them without the slightest shadow of claim, so that they were stolen property; and this was carried on by law from generation to generation, thus opening to the boundless avarice and love of accumulation of the Slave Power, a channel to this wicked hour in the breeding of slaves for traffic and gain, whose abominations were too great and heartless even to be hinted at. The statutes in regard to surveyors and for the separation of paternal families in the Slave States, were among the most remarkable known in the old Slave code. There were many cases among them that were known in Slave-Legislatures, and which was not a word in their language, to signify a slave. The conversation between Nabal and David and the epistle of Paul to Philemon were examined by the Rev. Speaker as t...

the question of Slavery among the Hebrews, and declared by him to confirm the truth of his assertion, that there was no such idea as that of property in a servant existing among the ancient Jews. He then spoke of the evils which would befall the country in the event of the triumph of Slavery—counseled the nonextension for immediate and unceasing exertion to effectuate overthrow, and asserted that if the worst happened, they would rather go down with Liberty than sit upon the throne with Slavery.

He retired amid vehement and prolonged cheering and applause.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, on being presented, was greeted with warm applause. He began by a vindication of the right of ministers of religion to take part in living, acting men, in the affairs of time as well as of eternity. The denial of this right savored of the superstition of the dark ages, because it was calculated to promote the cause of spiritual despotism. They had called, he said, upon Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the moral and economical view of this question of Slavery; they had called upon Mr. Edmonds and other legal gentlemen, for the legal and Constitutional view of it; they had called upon Gov. Robinson and others, for the result of their personal experience of it; and having done so, they now asked the ministers of religion to look at it in a moral and religious point of view, and they said they were not to be precluded from doing so. [Loud applause.] All the grandeur of our history came from these three principles:

First of all, religious liberty, freedom, and purity in the worship of God: next to that, the integrity and sanctity of the family; and lastly, a diffusion of the knowledge of Christianity.

The institution which he was called on to discuss was hostile to the existence of each of these three principles. In the city of Norfolk, in Virginia, a woman, for teaching little children to read the word of God, was seized, imprisoned, and made to suffer the most grievous contumely. This was as bad as the case of Mr. De Mora, a Spanish citizen, who was recently imprisoned, and but for strong intimations from England, would have been put to death by the Spanish inquisition, for distributing the Bible in the vernacular.

What could be more clear than that the institution of Slavery, wherever it existed, repressed the right of man to read the Word of God and worship Him in the form dictated by his own conscience. And so Slavery interfered with the institution of the family, for it separated husband and wife, tore children from their parents, and, by rendering the existence of a home an impossibility, it refused to cherish the family institution at all. As to the third specification—that the progress of the nation was due to the continual propagation of the Gospel, the following fact would show how Slavery affected that: The principal Missionary Society in Missouri had lately reported that, after thirty years' effort, they had but twenty-one missionaries in the State, and raised less than $190 from its churches—whilst in the neighboring States of Illinois and Iowa the missionaries and the churches increased in the one case more than two-fold, and in the other more than five-fold; and experience had shown that a church or congregation helped by missionary aid in a Southern State hardly ever came up to the point of self-support—whilst in free States they became self-sustaining within five years. Now, he put the question, Were the men by whose aid and efforts so much good had been wrought in the diffusion of Christianity throughout the free States to let all the results of their labor sink forever into the dark abyss of Slavery? [A voice—"God forbid."] Then that would inevitably be the consequence if Slavery were extended.

Dr. Thompson considered the imminence of the risk in which Liberty and Freedom were now placed by the threatened introduction of Slavery into Kansas, Oregon, Nicaragua, and thence over the whole Republic, and wound up by a stirring appeal to the audience to vote, on Tuesday next, to put it down.

He retired amid warm cheering.

After some announcements by the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

POLITICAL.

Grand Fremont Torchlight Demonstration in Boston.

From the Boston Atlas, Oct. 30.

The demonstration last evening was the largest and most brilliant of any ever had in New-England, if not in the United States. The city was a blaze of light. Thousands of torches flamed in the streets, and hundreds of dwellings were illuminated throughout. Thousands of the friends of Fremont came together to manifest to their fellow-citizens their interest in the cause of Liberty—their devotion and enthusiasm, and to wind up the campaign with a grand demonstration in favor of the cause they espoused.

They came not only from the city, but from all the country round—from Lowell and Lawrence, New-Bedford and Worcester, and from our sister State, Rhode Island, to take part in the magnificent ovation.

The clock upon Charles-street Church had just finished tolling the hour of nine before the signal guns upon the Common announced that all was ready. Then the cavalcade, under the Marshalship of Maj. A. Wright—its head resting on Tremont-street, at the junction of Pleasant-street, and extending through Pleasant to Charles and reaching far down the Mill-dam—moved away. Those composing it rode four abreast. Two hundred and forty sections, exclusive of the Marshals, were counted, aside from a large cavalcade from South Boston to be noticed farther along. Each of the horsemen carried a flag, save some few who carried lanterns and torches, or others who let off fireworks. As the column took up its line of march there was a brilliant *feu de joie* of rockets from the Common, which streamed high in air, describing beautiful parabolic curves, and bursting into many colored fires.

First came a tableau entitled:

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The representation consisted of a Railroad track, upon which was the locomotive "Fremont." Above the engine was the declaration: "A People's Railroad through to San Francisco." Beneath the track was the following: "A project big with advantages to bring States on the Atlantic into close connection with those forming to the the westward."

It seems a treason against mankind to refuse to put this connecting link to our national prosperity."

Another tableau was entitled:

KANSAS.

A splendid scene was this. At the top of the canvas was the following:

FAIR DOMAIN OF LIBERTY AND INDUSTRY.	PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES AS WELL AS HER WAR.

Between these mottoes was the genius of Peace, seated upon a throne amid the clouds; extending over the fair land beneath the palm and olive. Horns of plenty, overflowing, stood at either side. Below the clouds was the Territory of Kansas—a beautiful land—the settlers calm, with children around the door—cattle grazing near by—the plow in the furrow, and in the distance the broad Missouri River with a steamboat upon the water. It was, indeed, a vision of peace, such as the land sighs for now.

Ward Four came next, in large numbers, the Citizens' Fremont and Dayton Club leading. On one of the transparencies was the following: "Liberty; the Ward which contains her cradle will not dig her grave." Most of the men carried small flags. One transparency had the following:

"To Whig Parties keepings steppe to ye Democratick musick of ye Union."

Ward 6 came next, with many fine banners, and was followed by Rhode Island, from which State a large delegation was present, accompanied by Gazzo's Providence Band. One of the banners had the following:

"Rhode Island honors Burlingame, who pledged his life for the honor of Massachusetts."

California came next—a large delegation of those who have had a temporary home in the Golden State. Some of them were in mining costume—red shirts, blankets rolled upon their shoulders, tin-pans at their backs, picks and spades in hand, and rifles also. They made a noble appearance. The Salem Brass Band furnished the music for them, and they marched nobly, while the Grizzly Bear flag waved above them. In contrast to that flag, they carried the "Administration flag"—a blood-red banner, with a lone star upon it, the same flag that was carried by the Palmetto braves, at the sacking of Lawrence.

Accompanying them was a tableau, representing two ruffians scalping a Free-State settler in Kansas.

Following these came a barouche drawn by six noble horses, containing the Republican State Committee.

The California exploring expedition was finely illustrated. On a wagon was a grove of pines, with a tent pitched amid them. One individual was cooking the evening meal over a fire, others were looking on, while conspicuous among them was a young surveyor adjusting his mathematical instrument. It was an excellent representation.

"As goes which, so goes the State—had 97 individuals in the procession! Following this *banner* ...ression was the representation:

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES.

This tableau represented the hand of justice holding the balance. In one scale was Fremont holding the American flag—weighing down Buchanan in the opposite scale, who was handling it with all his might, fear and terror depicted in his countenance—gazing earnestly upon a map of Cuba unrolled in his lap—while from his coat-pockets the Ostend Manifesto fluttered in the wind. At the bottom of the banner was a delicately-dressed gentleman blowing bubbles, one of which, labeled Fillmore, was soaring away, about to vanish in the air. The gentleman thus amusing himself was "Silk Stocking Pierce." The scene was well conceived and handsomely executed.

Plymouth closed this division. The oldest town in the Commonwealth was well represented.

The streets along the route of the procession were profusely illuminated. Putnam & Co., in Library Tree Block, exhibited a transparency with the correct representation of a pair of scales, on the lower one of which was Fremont, with the American flag, in the other, Buchanan, with the Ostend Circular, and Fillmore with a dark lantern and a lot of letters. A fine display was made by Messrs. Putnam in their windows by various devices in gas. Over the windows in Essex-street, were two mottoes—"Broadswords, Bludgeons and Bowie-Knives—Sectional." "Free-soil and Freedom, Books and the Bible—National." On the opposite side of the street, Mr. C. M. Barnes displayed a transparency with the motto—"If to Indorse the present Administration, and the ... fairs in Kansas be national, then, thank God, we are sectional." Fowle's school-room, in the same building, was finely illuminated. Hallett, Davis & Co. had a very fine display at their warerooms. The American headquarters, the Adams House, & A. Stevens, had attractive exhibitions. Hallett & Lane's piano-forte warerooms were splendid. These gentlemen had upwards of 300 lights. E. Ryder, Mackey & Silsbee, Cahill, C. C. Stevens, had also good displays. At the Republican headquarters a fine show was made. The Marlboro' Hotel was superbly illuminated, and the entire procession received rousing cheers from the entire route. Over the entrance was a transparency, with the motto: "Our hearts are with the Champions of Freedom;" on the reverse: "God speed the right." The house was illuminated with a very large number of variegated lanterns. D. Williams exhibited a large oil painting of Col. Fremont, with the motto—"The man for the times;" also a small portrait of Charles Sumner. Chas. A. Viaton, N. Newcomb, Jr., McKay, Brown & Co., Palmer, Richardson & Co., E. W. Dennison, Fowler & Wells, J. R. Burditt, and Hayes & Fairbanks, had very pretty illuminations. Comer's Commercial College was tastefully illuminated both on School and Washington streets, and also the clock in the store of George M. Nichols, which was lit in every square of glass by various colored lamps. B. French and Smith, Deey & Eddy had good displays. The office of the *Daily Bee* was handsomely decorated, and made a brilliant appearance.

Throughout the entire route it was evident that in most places where the decorations were elaborate, the fair sex had assisted, and to them a great portion of the merit of the magnificent displays belong.

The procession, after passing at a rapid march over the route laid down in the programme, about midnight dispersed—the out-of-town delegations to the depôts, and the citizens of Boston and vicinity to their homes.

Thus closed the demonstration, without accident so far as heard from; without anything to mar the joyousness of the occasion. No correct estimate can be made of the numbers engaged in it; but it was sufficient to show conclusively that the friends of Fremont are quite numerous in Boston and vicinity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Political Gatherings.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 30.

There was a great Democratic Barbecue and mass meeting at Clinton Market Grounds to-day. Notwithstanding the weather was unpleasant it is estimated that there were 10,000 persons present. Speeches were made by Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. James Wadsworth, and others. Delegations were present from Genesee, Allegany, Wyoming and Niagara Counties.

AMERICAN MEETING AT EASTON, PA.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 30.

There is a Fillmore meeting here to-day. Several speakers from abroad are announced to attend.

Fires.

FIRE AT OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 30.

A fire broke out here at 6 o'clock this morning in the Franklin House, which in less than three hours was totally destroyed. Mr. Chittenange, the proprietor, estimates his loss at $4,000. He was insured $2,000 on the furniture and building. Many of the inmates lost all they possessed. It was reported that some persons perished in the flames, but the report is doubtful. A defective chimney caused the fire.

FIRE AT LA GRANGE, GA.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Eight buildings, containing a large amount of goods, in La Grange, Georgia, were destroyed by fire on the 25th inst. One of them was blown up, injuring a number of persons.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Governor Gardner has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November, for a day of thanksgiving in this State.

The way Slaves Love their Masters.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct 30.

Two slaves belonging to Lewis B. Norwood of Granville, N. C., murdered their master, by pouring a large pot of boiling water down his throat.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received.

Bank of the Republic, of Rhode Island.

Providence, Thursday, Oct. 30.

There was an error in the telegraphic report of the statement of the Bank of the Republic. It said the deposits were less than $400,000—it should have been less than four hundred dollars.

Fire at Pawtucket, R. I.

Providence, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The card and fancy paper manufactory of Ray Potter, in Pawtucket, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about 10,000 and is covered by insurance.

Reward Offered.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 30.

Jacob Hay, whose store was robbed last night of a quantity of silks, offers a large reward for the recovery of the property or the detection of the thieves.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The propellor *Sandusky* was blown ashore here this morning. She was bound to Buffalo with a cargo of 3,000 bbls. of Flour, which is all under water. We have no further particulars.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Taunton, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 30.

Charles Whitney, a conductor on a freight train, was run over by a train, and instantly killed, near Mansfield, this afternoon.

Branch to the People.

WITH SNORTING NOSTRILS HE SURVEYS THE BLOODY BATTLE-FIELD AND DISAPPEARS AMONG FEATHERS—NO TAR—HE PUFFS THE "FOUR CENT MAN" AND SUBSIDES INTO A "POME."

To the Public of New-York:

I have been strongly importuned to decline as a candidate for the Mayoralty, but I have resisted every influence, and now announce that the undertaker only shall drag me from the field,—for "I have set my life upon a cast, and I will stand the hazard of the die," with six Richmonds panting for conquest, (with snorting nostrils,) on the bloody battle plain.

Like poor Goldsmith, I live in an attic, and my bedquilts are rather thin, and I, for succor, oft disappear among the feathers on these cold Autumnal nights. I, therefore, appeal to the five itching Mayors in the adverse camp to print my tickets, and when they fail to catch a voter for themselves to electioneer for me, and thus draw on each other and elect me if they can't elect themselves, as we are all actuated by the purest love to serve the people in the rosy Mayor's Chair.

I most sacredly declare, that if elected, I will sign no bill of appropriation until it has passed both branches of the Common Council, by a two-third vote,—which will cheapen food, rents and clothing, and cause the people to clap their hands with exceeding joy.

I shall print no tickets, nor employ strikers, nor tap a drum, nor fire a rocket, nor a cannon, but rely on the virtue and patriotism of the people for my election. All who vote for me must write my ballots thus:

"For Mayor,
STEPHEN H. BRANCH."

Pencil mark will not be legal. But the above must be written with the purest ink—black ink. And I respectfully suggest that the people of each block form a Branch Club, and purchase 13 sheets of writing paper for 4 cents. And if 13 sheets will not suffice, and quite a large quantity is required, the four cent man will probably reduce his price to 8 cents for 13 sheets. And as every voter has pen and ink, the expense will be very small. In this way, I may possibly triumph, but if I fail,

Farewell to the tranquil mind! Farewell content!
Farewell the plumed troop and the big Chair
That makes ambition virtue! O, farewell!
Farewell the fast sags and the stirrill trump,
And the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing life,
The American banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of a glorious Mayor.
And O, you mortal engines, (Isaiah,) whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit,
Farewell! poor Branch's occupation's gone!

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Letter from Kenneth Rayner, Recommending Fusion Against Buchanan.

ANOTHER FROM HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.

Address of the Republican State Committee of New-York—Address of the American State Central Committee—The District Attorney on Election Frauds—New-Jersey Politics, &c., &c.

Important Letter from Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina—Southern Recommendation for Fusion against Buchanan.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I have received yours of 21st inst., in which you ask me to give you my candid opinion in regard to Mr. Fillmore's prospects in the Southern States—and in the second place, whether I believe the Southern people seriously contemplate a dissolution of the Union in case of Fremont's election. As far as my opinions are worth anything you shall have them; and with that freedom and candor with which I always express myself on subjects of public import.

Mr. Fillmore is popular throughout the South, and has been for years. His political friends in the South do not sustain him because we regard him as a Pro-Slavery man, for we do not. Nor because we believe that if elected President he would be a Slavery Propagandist, and would use his official influence in favor of Slavery in Kansas or anywhere else—for we do not desire any such thing. But we sustain him because we believe that, if elected, he would, as President, be neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery, but that he would be national, observing the requirements of justice, of duty, of an enlarged patriotism to all sections of our common country. He is popular even with the masses of the Democratic Party; for while the leaders, and hirelings and scavengers of that party denounce him as "an Abolitionist," still the great body of the voters of that party have a kindly feeling for him, and very many of them would vote for him but for the pressure of the party screw. On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan has no personal popularity in the South, as, in fact, he has not anywhere in the Union. There is nothing in his name, or character, or the association connected with his political history out of which they can get up any enthusiasm. And but for the fact, that his party leaders are wire-workers, their contrivance and pressure upon him as the especial friend and champion of Slavery, he would give us but little trouble, I assure you. And yet, owing to the perpetual agitation and intensity of excitement that the ruling spirits of Democracy manage to keep up on the subject of Slavery throughout the South, I should be wanting in candor if I were to pretend, that I thought we could confidently rely on more than four Southern States as against Buchanan. I am bound to believe, from the most confident assurance of many of the most reliable men in these States, that we shall certainly carry for Fillmore, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. We have an equal chance for carrying Florida. Our friends in Virginia are not without hope, though I do not include that State in my category. We could have carried North Carolina if Pennsylvania had given 5,000 less votes for the Buchanan ticket at the late election—and we are trying our best to carry it notwithstanding.

My dear Sir, you can have no idea how the Southern people are worried and bedazzled by Locofocos upon this everlasting subject of Slavery agitation. Slavery agitation is the very pabulum of the existence to Democracy here in the South. It is their trump card in every political game.

Whenever the store-house of their calumnies is exhausted they resort to the charge of Abolitionism against whomsoever they wish to defeat, as a never-failing resource. Many of our Northern people, your citizens and your presses do great injustice to the South in charging upon the South *as a section*, a purpose to keep alive Slavery agitation. It is the Democratic Party and they alone, that keep the country in their eternal turmoil and confusion about "niggers." "niggers!" The South as a section is not to blame. The conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union in the South, those most deeply interested in the institution of Slavery, wish for quiet and peace on this subject. They do not desire to *force* Slavery on any person against their consent. They do not wish to hazard either the Union, or their own personal interests by this endless disturbance and confusion. They are perfectly willing to rely for the protection of their rights upon the guarantees of the Constitution; and those solemn, time-honored compromises, which caused a surface to prevent a collision between the conflicting views and interests of different sections.

I have long believed that the men who keep up the continued fuss about Slavery, both North and South, are those who (with some striking exceptions) care the least about the institution, either pro or con. The Ultra-Abolitionists of the Garrison and Phillips school, who openly avow that they prefer Buchanan's election, because it will keep open the question of Slavery agitation, and the wild men of the South, who had rather see the Union dissolved than Slavery kept out of Kansas, are playing beautifully into each other's hands. With both it is a mere party game, kept up for political ends. Why, it has got to be a very common thing here in the South for the most true and reliable men among us to be denounced as "unsound on the Slavery question:" as "tinctured with Abolitionism;" by the most contemptible party hucksters, that could be found by any Abolitionists at the North, any day in the year, for much less than the value of a sorrowful negro. The young enemies of the South, and of her institutions, are here in our midst. They are those who use this question of Slavery for mere political effect—who, rather than let it be at peace, keep it in excitement for connection, as a means of enabling them to hold on to the spoils of office. And if the day ever does come (and they see it will soon be here) that there is a serious collision, and the South is compelled to draw the sword in defence of her constitutional rights, it will be seen that those who are denouncing the best men of the South for a want of loyalty will be found the first to desert, whilst those who now contend for peace and quiet on this question, will be found in the van of the conflict, and bearing the brunt of the battle.

No, I repeat it, it is not the South, but it is the Democratic Party leaders and their drill sergeants throughout the Union who are the authors of all the evils that now beset the country, growing out of the Slavery question. It is no new thing with that Party. It is an old game with them. They ran on Jefferson, Clay, Taylor, and Scott—all as Abolitionists—and they succeeded in deluding thousands of the honest and unsuspecting in the South to believe their slanders against these great and good men. It was, however, hoped and believed that with the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850 the country would at last have peace on the subject of Slavery. It will not be denied by any man who has any respect for his own understanding, that the Compromise measures of 1850 were regarded by all sections and by all parties as a definitive settlement of all the disturbing questions growing out of Slavery agitation at the time. The news of their passage was received with rejoicings and congratulations throughout the Union. And, although some Abolitionists at the North, and intriguing Abolitionists at the South, received the news with sneaking discontent, because they saw that compromise and peace would render them powerless for mischief—yet, so overwhelming was public opinion in favor of the settlement of the question, that they were compelled to muster their discontent in secret. As an evidence of this, it will be recollected that the two great parties that nominated their candidates for President in 1852 (Messrs. Scott and Pierce,) expressly declare in their respective platforms, that they regarded the Compromise measures of 1850 as a final settlement of the questions connected with Slavery, and that thenceforth they would discountenance any further agitation of these questions *either in or out of Congress*. Neither can it be forgotten, that in the Presidential canvass between Scott and Pierce, that portion of this same Democratic Party in the South, that had opposed the Compromise of 1850, were loudest in their denunciations of General Scott, because, as they alleged, he was not thoroughly enough committed to the support of that Compromise. They showed then, as they have ever done, that they care nothing about Slavery, one way or the other, except so far as they can use it in enabling them to hold on to power and to office.

The House of Representatives at the first session afterwards declared by formal resolution, that these compromise measures of 1850 were "a final settlement, and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced;" so he would have it to the end of the Compromise Measures of 1850. And when Congress met in 1854, the country was at peace. Even Congress both North and South, had nothing to do. The Democratic leaders knew that another Presidential election was approaching, and that the only hope of dividing public opinion from the miserable imbecility and corruption of Pierce's administration—their only chance of rescuing their hold upon the public plunder was, in getting up excitement once more about Slavery. How to get about it was the question. An occasion had to be gotten up, and it was gotten up—as intended, it is true, yet exhibiting cunning and deep calculation. The project in spirit of organizing a Territorial government for Kansas.

The Kansas and Nebraska bill excited at first but little interest, and was regarded as a mere question of policy involving relations with the Indian tribes—for there were no white people there to speak of. The authors of the movement saw that it afforded their own management they could insert in the bill a hook on which they could hang a "Slavery" issue, if might ...

Mr. Fillmore is popular throughout the South, and has been for years. His political friends in the South do not sustain him because we regard him as a Pro-Slavery man, for we do not. Nor because we believe that, if elected President he would be a Slavery Propagandist, and would use his official influence in favor of Slavery in Kansas or anywhere else—for we do not desire any such thing. But we sustain him because we believe that, if elected, he would, as President, be neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery, but that he would be national, observing the requirements of justice, of duty, of an enlarged patriotism to all sections of our common country. He is popular even with the masses of the Democratic Party; for while the leaders, and hirelings and scavengers of that party denounce him as "an Abolitionist," still the great body of the voters of that party have a kindly feeling for him, and very many of them would vote for him but for the pressure of the party screw. On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan has no personal popularity in the South, as, in fact, he has not anywhere in the Union. There is nothing in his name, or character, or the association connected with his political history out of which they can get up any enthusiasm. And but for the fact, that his party leaders are wire-workers, their contrivance and pressure upon him as the especial friend and champion of Slavery, he would give us but little trouble, I assure you. And yet, owing to the perpetual agitation and intensity of excitement that the ruling spirits of Democracy manage to keep up on the subject of Slavery throughout the South, I should be wanting in candor if I were to pretend, that I thought we could confidently rely on more than four Southern States as against Buchanan. I am bound to believe, from the most confident assurance of many of the most reliable men in these States, that we shall certainly carry for Fillmore, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. We have an equal chance for carrying Florida. Our friends in Virginia are not without hope, though I do not include that State in my category. We could have carried North Carolina if Pennsylvania had given 5,000 less votes for the Buchanan ticket at the late election—and we are trying our best to carry it notwithstanding.

My dear Sir, you can have no idea how the Southern people are worried and bedazzled by Locofocos upon this everlasting subject of Slavery agitation. Slavery agitation is the very pabulum of the existence to Democracy here in the South. It is their trump card in every political game.

Whenever the store-house of their calumnies is exhausted they resort to the charge of Abolitionism against whomsoever they wish to defeat, as a never-failing resource. Many of our Northern people, your citizens and your presses do great injustice to the South in charging upon the South *as a section*, a purpose to keep alive Slavery agitation. It is the Democratic Party and they alone, that keep the country in their eternal turmoil and confusion about "niggers." "niggers!" The South as a section is not to blame. The conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union in the South, those most deeply interested in the institution of Slavery, wish for quiet and peace on this subject. They do not desire to *force* Slavery on any person against their consent. They do not wish to hazard either the Union, or their own personal interests by this endless disturbance and confusion. They are perfectly willing to rely for the protection of their rights upon the guarantees of the Constitution; and those solemn, time-honored compromises, which caused a surface to prevent a collision between the conflicting views and interests of different sections.

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Political Gatherings.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 30.

There was a great Democratic Barbecue and mass meeting at Clinton Market Grounds to-day. Notwithstanding the weather was unpleasant it is estimated that there were 10,000 persons present. Speeches were made by Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. James Wadsworth, and others. Delegations were present from Genesee, Allegany, Wyoming and Niagara Counties.

AMERICAN MEETING AT EASTON, PA.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 30.

There is a Fillmore meeting here to-day. Several speakers from ab

as the contest, and is scarcely beyond my capacity to comprehend, surprising, as I do, that it is all done from honest and upright purposes.

I cannot but say that no one event is so well calculated to foster and encourage the spirit of disunion, that has been openly advocated by a portion of the Democratic party, as to [illegible] for the next four years in the House. [illegible] spirit is [illegible] by the [illegible] of Mr. BUCHANAN, (although I shall not relax my exertions to save it,) yet I must say that those who have [illegible] such strength for the continuance of the Union as that it may [illegible] will be sadly disappointed and disgusted, and to a great extent, disarmed for the necessary defence of our institutions, and for our future devotion to the Union, as resting singly and alone, on the shoulders of the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, who have it in their power to roll back the tide that is setting strongly in favor of its destruction, by overwhelming the advocates of dissolution with disconfiture, defeat and disgrace.

I pray God that they will have the courage, the manliness and the patriotism to rise superior to all party and political jealousies, and strike a blow for their country on Tuesday next, that will bring dismay to the hearts of all the traitors and disunionists in our free and yet happy country. Here we are ready to do our duty—it remains to be seen whether our friends in Pennsylvania will throw an obstacle in the path of victory.

I am, very truly, yours,
JNO. B. BOTTS.

NEW-YORK.

Republican Address.

TO THE REPUBLICANS, AND FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND THE RIGHTS OF WHITE LABOR.

The events of the last few weeks are full of instruction and encouragement to you. You have seen the Slave-Democracy utterly routed in Iowa, Maine and Vermont, by such unparalleled reverses of votes as indicate the firm establishment therein of the principles of Constitutional Liberty of Speech, of the Press, and of the Territories of the Confederacy. In Pennsylvania you have witnessed, in the election of minor State Officers, that Democratic stronghold, so fiercely assaulted by the friends of Freedom as to drive its defenders to the most stupendous frauds, the most reckless briberies, the wholesale importation of foreign voters, and the most humiliating alliances with men who have unfortunately had position enough to lead a large portion of the American Party into a support of the corrupt designs of the Buchanan Pro-Slavery leaders of that State. With all these wicked and unprincipled aids, the result shows the annihilation of more than eight thousand of our opponents' majority on their State Ticket, and, as the returns indicate, a decided majority of the popular vote given for Members of Congress.

The four preceding Presidential elections have shown the remarkable fact that on the average 30,000 more citizens of Pennsylvania have voted for President than have exercised the franchise at the State election held in October. The election just held there has convinced the honest portion of the American Party that corrupt Pro-Slavery leaders have sold them to the Slavocracy. An equitable and perfect union of all men opposed to Slavery Extension has been effected, and there is in our minds little doubt that the vote of the Keystone State will be given by a decided majority, on the 4th of November next, against the aiders and abettors of the scheme to extend human bondage of the poor white man, as well as of the negroes, as a National Institution over our unoccupied Territories.

Intelligence received from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, New-Jersey, California, and every part of this State, indicates the overwhelming triumph of the cause of Republican institutions, based on the Declaration of Independence and instituted by the Constitution, over the iniquitous designs of Slavery propagandists. The struggle is admitted to be narrowed to FREMONT and BUCHANAN; and the patriotism of men in the American organization is daily indicating the noble sacrifice of party prejudices upon the altar of their country's destiny. Their reward will be to witness its glorious advances in all the arts of peaceful progress, and the general diffusion of intelligence and virtue among its citizens of all conditions in life.

Whether free labor shall make our Territories smile with happiness and plenty, or slave labor be encouraged to throw over them its black pall of misery, infamy and poverty, is to be determined at the coming election. The principles on which the Republican Party base their action are eternal, and the effort for their establishment will never be intermitted until this country, by a retrograde course, now attempted to be initiated by Southern Slaveholders, shall deny by legislation the equality in civil rights, and the liberty of all men.

The Republican Party is but an infant, but, like HERCULES, it is capable, if its energies are exerted, of strangling the monsters sent to destroy its existence. It should decide this struggle now. A continued contest will embitter the already excited public mind. An energetic effort now made will result in so decided an expression of the Free North, that the evil designs which endanger our Union will be abandoned as hopeless in their prosecution.

Arouse, then, ye friends of free soil, free speech and free press, and make the potent voice of New-York speak in its loudest tones the popular will that Slavery shall degrade no more men, and blast no more soil devoted, by common consent, to Freedom, and its benificent allies, Industry, Education and pure Religion.

To insure victory—
MAKE A CANVASS OF VOTERS,
AND A POLL LIST:
GET YOUR VOTERS EARLY AT THE POLLS:
WATCH THE FRAUDULENT AND ILLEGAL VOTERS:
HAVE COMPETENT CHALLENGERS:
TAKE CARE OF YOUR ASSEMBLYMEN,
YOUR CONGRESSMEN,
YOUR ELECTORAL TICKET,
YOUR STATE TICKET:
ATTEND THE CANVASS OF VOTES, AND SEE THAT INSPECTORS DO THEIR DUTY.

Consider your duty undischarged as long as the votes are not canvassed.

Do this and you will triumph. A few days only are left; devote them to this great cause, that you may always have the reflection of having aided in preserving the liberties which the patriots of 1776 devoted their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
SIMEON DRAPER,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAMES W. NYE,
} New-York.
JOHN A. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JEDDATUS WRIGHT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
T. M. E. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
} Albany.
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
} Troy.
JAMES FORSYTH,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
R. G. SPAULDING,
} Buffalo.
LEVI C. TUCKER, Cooperstown.
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton.
STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delhi.
DANIEL T. JONES, Syracuse.
ALLEN MUNROE,
A. G. RICE, Fultonville.
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina.
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.
CHAS. S. SHEPHERD, Arcadia, Wyoming Co.
CLARK B. COCHRANE, Schenectady.
CHARLES HUGHES, Washington.
WILLIAM CAREY, Saratoga.
HENRY I. BURCHARD, Oneida.
Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

American Address.

AMERICANS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK!

The results of the elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the present divided strength of the anti-Administration Party in the latter State, prove the utter impossibility of the election of the Republican candidate by the people. In Congress, to which the election will now doubtless be transferred, his friends concede that his case is hopeless. He is, therefore, virtually out of the field, and is kept running solely to carry State officers, members of Congress and local candidates. Your choice, therefore, rests between the Democratic and American candidates, and the principles and measures each represents.

Many of you have approved the principles of the American Party, and expressed a desire to see them carried out; but, diverted by the declaration of political leaders into the belief that the Republican Party alone was opposed to the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, you have divided the Northern strength, and kept aloof from those with whom as Protestants and Americans you could not but sympathise. In Ohio, our brethren, by their insane course, have given the Administration five members of Congress where they before had none.

The same course maintained in the other Northern States will bring about the very results you so deeply deplore.

As between the Democratic and American candidates, where now should your choice be placed, and to which would you rather intrust the welfare of Kansas and of the whole commonwealth? Again: while your fair claims have been avowed by the standard on the ballot-boxes in that unfortunate Territory, the ballot-boxes in no one State but Iowa have testified by a verdict for; for where one has cast illegal voters have passed the borders of that Territory, ten thousand stand ready to defeat you at the polls in November.

Within the last six weeks fifteen thousand have been naturalized in New-York City alone; nearly as many hundred in Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, and other cities, amounting in all, probably, to nearly thirty thousand, most of whom are unable to read [illegible] and who stood in deadly fear [illegible] have been looking to see that the [illegible] Democrats. This is totally false. It stands fast by its candidate and its principles, and expects to see both triumph. Rally, then, around the standard on which is inscribed "Free Bibles in our Common Schools," "Protestant Institutions forever," and "Americans to Govern their own Country." These sentiments find a response in your hearts, then why not give them expression in your votes. Heed not the accusation that the American Party are in favor of border ruffianism in Kansas.

They will protect the ballot-box there and only ask you help them protect it in New-York State. Yielding to no hasty impulse and feelings of anger, cast your suffrages for the man that your reason and judgment tell you is the best and ablest for our common country in this crisis of her existence. Her enemies exulting in the power of the press, having fondly hoped to break the American party in pieces, but it still stands in its strength; appealing to the great American heart for the truth of its sentiments and the patriotism of its principles. Rally, then, once more, for your native-born rights, your Protestant institutions and the preservation of the Union, and the crowning victory will be won.

E. BURLEIGH, of Erie.
ISAACHER PERSONS, Albany.
JAS. M. KELLER, New-York.
JOHN GRAY, Genesee.
OERON ROOT, Schoharie.
J. A. SMITH, Washington.
A. H. PRESCOTT, Herkimer.
ABRAM LAURENCE, Schuyler.
LYMAN ODELL, Livingston.
C. C. WRIGHT, Niagara.
American State Central Committee.

The District Attorney on Election Frauds and Misdemeanors.

TO THE ELECTORS AND ELECTION INSPECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

The General Election Law of this State contains the following provisions: (1 R. S. 384.)

"*It shall be the duty of the District Attorney in the county* where the offence shall have been committed, to adopt effectual measures for the punishment of all persons, who, without being legally qualified, shall vote, or attempt to vote at any election in this State."

"It shall be the duty of every Inspector of Elections, Sheriffs, Constables, and Justices of the Peace, within this State, knowing that an offence has been committed under this act, or having good reason to believe that an offence has been committed, to give information thereof to the District Attorney in the county in which the offence shall have been committed, whose duty it shall be to adopt effectual measures for the punishment of all persons violating the provisions of this act."

A section of chapter 78, Laws of 1840, (being an unrepealed section of the old Registry Law,) has the following stringent provision applicable to New-York City: "Any person voting more than once at the same election in said City, or who, having once voted, shall again offer to vote at the same election in said City, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two years nor more than five years."

In being the special duty of the undersigned "*to adopt effectual measures*" to bring offenders against these statutes to punishment, in order to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the statutes, no good citizen can cavil at the desire of the District Attorney to prevent offences against the elective franchise by timely caution and notice.

The undersigned, however, has also received information, that members of a regularly-organized body of men contemplate voting as many times as possible, at the approaching election in this city, in Brooklyn and Jersey City. This information, though not as yet of a legal character sufficient to allow the proper authorities to proceed against any overt act, is regarded by the District Attorney as deserving the urgent attention of all good citizens in every party, that they may watch carefully the polls, and as especially commanding the regard of all Inspectors in the exercise of great circumspection toward voters, for it is a positive duty of Inspectors to challenge suspicious voters, without waiting for the bystanders to interfere.

This City contains 187 polling places; a body of 250 men by each voting several times among these precincts, can alarmingly swell the aggregate vote of the City, and the election districts being large, and some of them six or eight miles distant from others, and many containing large numbers of tenement houses swarming with population, this process of double voting (or "travelling," as the slang phrase runs,) is as easy at a thronged poll, surrounded by confusion and bustle, as its detection is difficult, unless extraordinary vigilance be exerted by electors and inspectors. In many election districts, the Inspectors (in consequence of a dominant party being so strong as to be able to divide itself into cliques, and run various tickets with various Inspectors upon them) are of the same political affinity; while therefore in some precincts the Inspectors, it is hoped, will scrutinize the electors, in others it is respectfully submitted that the electors watch the Inspectors.

This double voting will be tried, however, it is believed, at all kinds of polls, and perhaps in the most orderly precints of the City, where suspicion may be the least excited.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to express his regret, (founded upon sundry civil and criminal actions under his observation,) that the forms of election have been so little observed by some Inspectors; and he calls their attention to certain provisions of the law, which if not complied with will afford opportunity for prosecutions. By the terms of the statutes the willful violation of any election provision by any officer charged with its maintenance is a misdemeanor, the word "willful" in the criminal sense simply meaning "*intentional*," without even malice or corruption. (People vs. Brooks, 1 Denio, 457.) And ignorance of the law will be no excuse to an Inspector who transcends or omits its commands.

No person, who was merely a private citizen after the polls opened and the voting began, has a right to interfere in any manner or to assist the Inspectors in any way in their duties; and the Inspectors violating or permitting this, are liable to indictment. (People vs. Cook, 4 Selden, 58.)

The statutes on general election enjoin Inspectors "to keep a minute of their proceedings in respect to the challenging and administering oaths to persons offering to vote, in which shall be entered, by one of them, the name of every person who shall have taken the oaths prescribed by this act, or either of them specially in each case, whether the preliminary oath or the general oath or both were taken, which minute and statement shall be certified by such Inspectors, and returned by them to the office at which their return of votes given at such election is made and at the same time, and shall there be filed. The Inspectors shall also direct the clerks of the polls to designate by some appropriate mark opposite to his name every person entered on said list who shall have taken the said oaths or any of them." This is scarcely ever complied with; of course, this minute is original statutory evidence of the facts attending an illegal vote, and some prosecutions have been entirely ruined by reason of the omission. The neglect to make it in every case will be ground for a prosecution against offending Inspectors. It will be well if the Inspectors, besides obtaining the name at full length in the poll list, procure the residence of the voter.

The canvass of the votes," (a phrase which has been judicially determined to comprise the act of counting the ballots; determining majorities for candidates; declaring the same; making out statements and preparing copies; affixing ballots, and signing the returns,) is "to be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed;" adjournment in such a connection has been defined, and the definition judiciously adopted as a "putting off until another time and place." (People vs. Martin, 1 Sold., 26.) The special statute applicable to this City, before alluded to, makes this command more definite. "All general and special elections hereafter to be holden in and for the County of New-York, shall be held for one day only, and the polls shall be open at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when they shall be finally closed; and *thereupon* the Inspectors shall immediately proceed OPENLY to canvass and estimate the votes, and shall not adjourn said canvass until the same be completed. Orderly behaving citizens have a right to be present at such canvass down to the time of destroying the ballots, and the formal dissolution of the board by adjournment.

The undersigned will deem it his duty to prosecute every Inspector who shall exclude an orderly citizen from the canvassing place,—who shall call in a stranger to act as original Inspector to assist in any wise,—who shall adjourn (or to use the definition "put off") the canvass to any other time or place,—by whom shall will fully intermit his labors until the final adjournment—or who shall seek to "fix up," the statements at any other time or place than the law contemplates. Upon the closing of the polls the statute directs that the INSPECTORS shall proceed to canvass the votes. The duty of the poll clerks end with the closing of the poll lists, and they possess no greater right to aid and assist in the canvass than a stranger has. The often used pretext of *safety* presents no excuse for adjournment; the letter of the law adjudges the plea of security for executing the elective franchise and ascertaining its results, and neither the Inspectors' fears, prejudices or whims, can control the operation of the statute. It is the duty of the authorities to provide fitting poll places, and to protect both the time and place. By special law of 1854, in this City the votes must be canvassed in a certain order. At the approaching election the order will be: 1st—Electoral Ticket. 2d—State Officers' Ticket. 3d—Congressional Ticket. 4th—Assembly Ticket. 5th—City and County Ticket. 6th—Charter Ticket. 7th—City Judge Ticket.

The same act enjoins upon the Chairman of the Inspectors, at the completion of the canvass of EACH box, to make PUBLIC ORAL proclamation:

1. Of the whole number of votes in such box:
2. Of the whole number given for each person with his office.

This proclamation, as is the meaning of the word, should be made with a loud and distinct voice. All belief, (the settled basis of common, says the statute, "*moral* ballots,") created as to the returns must be attached to the statements, in order that the county canvassers can observe. It is the common practice to vote for effective ballots be cast, to almost (only one as a sample. I have known a sample auhanced when the remainder existed only in the fancy of the Inspectors.

One of every kind of ballot used must be preserved, says the statute, (and this also, is a provision rarely observed,) "they shall state in words at full length (not numerals) respectively opposite each ballot, and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it might be attached, the whole number of all the ballots that were received which corresponded with the one so attached, &c." When the statements are made up and recorded, all other papers, says the statute, "the remaining ballots not so pasted to be attached shall be destroyed, and the Board of Inspectors SHALL be dissolved." The duty remains of one Inspector filing a copy of the statement with the County Clerk immediately. By the acts superseding every election at the longest period every District ought to have its "copy" of statements in the hands of the County Clerk. The original is to be filed within twenty-four hours with a Supervisor. Thus, the copy is to be filed first. The reason of the distinction, as has been judicially said, is that the place for filing is always open, and that may be done IMMEDIATELY (in the word of the statute,) whilst some time may perhaps be consumed in finding the Supervisor. Doubtless the copy is always a check on altering the original, *if the former be filed first.*

The law would then seem to contemplate the meeting of a Board of Inspectors at somewhat distant days, and a considerable season thereafter at the polling place, when all the facts are recorded and reported, statements and copy made out, the extra ballots destroyed, and then the Board is dissolved; its powers expiring at the place where they were born, and without there having occurred any adjournment or intermission of inspectorial duties.

There are thus enjoined upon Inspectors a variety of duties, the omission of which will render these officers liable to indictment. *There are many acts and omissions of Inspectors which do not invalidate the poll of the electors, yet nevertheless render them personally liable to the law.* This distinction is most pointedly and repeatedly urged in the case of the People vs. Cook, before quoted.

The undersigned trusts that the address by the statute of these matters to his official attention, and also that the importance of preserving the elective franchise, and of rigidly following all the wise formalities of the law will be sufficient apology, if one be needed, for this public intrusion upon electors and Inspectors.

He respectfully calls upon all good citizens and upon every conscientious Inspector to be scrupulous in protecting electoral rights, to be vigilant in regard to their infraction, and to promptly report to the authorities all violations of the law. He hopes, by arrangements he has concerted, that he will detect, before many hours after the polls open, a sufficient number of these illegal votes, should they proceed with their bold scheme, to show the confederates they are observed and will be punished. Let no watch for them be relaxed down to the last minute of the poll, as the arrangement may possibly result in the "traveling" voter offering his ballot toward the closing, when circumspection is wearied, and confusion and excitement at their highest pitch.

It is further suggested in this connection, as a matter upon which the law is silent, that the Inspectors publicly display the empty boxes at the opening of the poll, and direct the clerks to write the *residence* of each elector against his name, and that each of the various parties detail their "watchers" at every poll, to quietly, and with the temper of the good citizen rather than the partisan, observe all that passes from the opening of the poll until the final dissolution of the Board.

A. OAKEY HALL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1856.

A Letter for Idlers—What to Do, and How to Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The extract you publish to-day from a gentleman who wants to be earnestly engaged for his fellow-creatures, strikes one as more real than you treat it; and if not true in his case, it is in thousands of others. There are numbers of men and of women in this City gifted with talents and with large means who are really doing nothing of use to themselves or to the world. Without doubt, they are often pressed with the thought that this is not quite what they are sent into the world for. Life, sometimes, seems something beside a round of games or meals. As you say, nothing now could be more important than laying one's shoulder to the wheel in this tremendous crisis. The Republic is in danger; and Freedom is being beaten down in our very midst. To vote, and to get others to vote for the Free cause, is now the first thing.

But if, unfortunately, now the first cause should be prostrated, the evil will lie deeper than the surface. If votes are bought by the thousands; if ballot-boxes are stuffed, and inspectors bribed; if cheats and scoundrels get possession of our offices, the blame will lie much on the better classes. *They have neglected the poor.* They gave the raw Irishman, the rowdy and the street vagabond, a tremendous power—the right of suffrage—and yet they have not tried to fit him for this right. They have let each poor boy and girl grow up in ignorance or in crime; and now when these wretched people are sold like cattle, and carry in bad men and bad measures, they groan at "the corruption of our society!" The truth is, we must educate the ignorant and vicious, or they will govern us. Now if this correspondent or yours, or any others, after the election, would like to help raise up the degraded, and really prepare men to be citizens, or to be doing something for those who have no one to help them, we can show them fields enough. There is no need of idleness to any man or woman. And in this waste of poverty and crime, it is a shame to an intelligent man that he should be unemployed, or indifferent to his fellow-creatures.

C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Another Accession to the Fremont Cause.

JOHN B. FRY, a gentleman of talents and education, long a friend and correspondent of HENRY CLAY, as well as of most of the leading statesmen of our times, enjoying their respect, friendship and confidence in the highest degree, has abandoned the support of MR. FILLMORE, and come out, as will be seen by the correspondence now published, warmly and enthusiastically in favor of the Republican cause and candidates. Mr. FRY has hosts of ardent friends in all sections of the country, who will read his manly letter with pride and satisfaction, and very many others will doubtless adopt his patriotic suggestions:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1856.

JOHN B. FRY, Esq.:—*Dear Sir:* Your views and opinions upon political affairs are regarded as of much importance to us just now, and we beg to ask your expression of them.

Your devotion to Mr. FILLMORE is well known to us—and of which we do not complain—but what ought we to do in this crisis? With great respect,

Your faithful friends and obedient servants,
GEO. H. WHEELER, M. N. JONES,
JUNIUS T. STAGG, JOHN J. ROSS,
HENRY HURAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of to-day's date just reached me, and I proceed to answer it at once. I must be very brief, which I beg you will excuse.

You are correct when you speak of my devotion to Mr. FILLMORE. Since his nomination at Philadelphia down to the present hour, I have done all I could to advance his progress towards the Presidency; but for some time past I have entertained no expectation that he could possibly be elected either by the people or in the House of Representatives, should the contest be finally carried there. To me, this is a painful conclusion, but I prefer thus frankly to disclose it to the public, as you invite me to do so, than to play a false and double game, as I verily believe thousands of his professed friends, both North and South, are doing at this moment.

You inquire, "What ought we to do in this crisis?" For my own humble part, I think I have a plain duty before me to perform, and that is to do all I can to defeat the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. And I know of but one way in which this can be effected, viz: by a cordial, united, and earnest support of Col. FREMONT. I have to request that you will not suppose, for one moment, that I embrace this alternative with the least degree of hesitation.

If the attitude of Col. FREMONT before the country can be regarded as *sectional*, that of Mr. BUCHANAN must be looked upon as far more so. I might offer many reasons, entirely satisfactory to my own mind, in support of this assumption; but the subject has been already brought before the public, clearly and convincingly, and requires no additional elucidation, either at my hand or that of others.

Here let this momentous question stand—leaving the issue with the *freemen* of the United States. In one week's time we may expect to get their "views and opinions," and who can doubt that they will silence, for four years to come, all these threats of secession and disunion, of which we hear so much, by the triumphant election to the Presidency of the gallant JOHN C. FREMONT? To this end, I fain would invoke the hearty and patriotic cooperation of every friend I possess in the country.

Thus, hastily and very imperfectly, gentlemen, I have responded to your note, and, after thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, I can only add my fervent hope that a good Providence may defend the *right*—preserving intact our hallowed Union.

With great respect, I am, &c.

JOHN B. FRY.

To Messrs. M. N. Jones, George H. Wheeler, Junius T. Stagg, and others.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fillmore and Donelson Mass Meeting—Union Electoral Ticket Endorsed—Rioters Denounced.

In answer to a call for a grand Fillmore Mass Meeting, a large concourse of people assembled at Second-street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia, last Wednesday evening.

The meeting being organized, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, amid much enthusiasm:

Whereas, The old Native American Party of 1844 and the present American Party, have always had one object in view—the promotion of American men, American institutions, and American Protestant liberty; and whereas, having fused at various political periods with the Old-Line Whigs, for the destruction of their common enemy, the Locofoco Party, and those factions being successful, and if carried on upon National principles, will ever, really enoh the rampant spirit of slave propagandism, and with a due regard to an honorable Union Electoral Ticket, Pennsylvania will cast a large and increased vote for that

[illegible] patriot, MILLARD FILLMORE, whose love of country is world-wide, and the heart of every man and boy of the country; therefore

Resolved, That our only aim is for the success of the American gentlemen, MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, whose virtues and integrity are more exalting than encomiums of any party.

Resolved, That we will support the Union Electoral Ticket, for the reason that we will support the Union Electoral Ticket, for the reason that we will support the Union Electoral Ticket, for the reason that

...ing Committee, and by the vote in favor of Col. Fremont.

E. B. MARTIN, Topeka.
THOS. J. ADDIS, Jr., Franklin.
WM. HUTCHINSON, Lawrence.
ALFRED CURTIS, Wakarusa.
J. M. WINCHELL, Council City.
C. E. BELVEAR, Grasshopper Falls.
G. F. DONALDSON, Stranger Creek.
JAMES BLOOD, Lawrence.
* Members of the Kansas State Central Committee.

In the above report I have briefly sketched the...
...ce, as far as to give a general idea of the whole...
...every, speaks for every one of the party, and...
...would require more labor and time than is now at my...
...command. Suffice it to say, that not a day passed...
...during my stay in Kansas, that my heart was not...
...touched, and the fountain of my tears was unsealed in...
...requisition, at witnessing the suffering and destitution which I had it not in my power to relieve. The...
...$500 sent by the Ladies' Aid Society was distributed...
...forwarded to one of the most destitute districts...
...$1,000, which I had, was given to the General Committee to purchase provisions and medicines to supply the sufferers so far as it would accomplish that purpose. The clothing, provisions, &c., brought by Col. Eldridge and myself will relieve much suffering. But, fellow-citizens, it is but a drop of what will be required by those who were driven from their homes and their employments in the Territory. The Committee with the Department has not much definite news since I last wrote you. The majority of the...
...partially quiet, yet, true to their nature, they...
...not let an opportunity escape for committing depredations. These acts, noted for their atrocity, and which...
...said their depredations arise from the fact that the Senate failed to ratify the treaty made with them. The Kaws also tried their hands recently in the same way, and were proceeding still further to deeds of daring in the Navajo country, but were turned back.

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...head-quarters to Santa Fé. The Rifles, who are to replace the Dragoons, are on their way up the valley of the Del Norte; their head-quarters will be at Fort Union.

In local matters, the work on the State House is progressing rapidly, and before cold weather sets in the workmen will have reached the second story. Nothing has as yet been done on the penitentiary building, judging from the necessities of the country, which needed erection previous to any other. The Summer and Fall rains have been very abundant, and many houses have suffered in consequence. On the first Monday in September the elections were held, and the Democrats have a majority in both Houses. The mail party had a pleasant trip out and by hurrying one or two could return. In the outward bound train, Mr. FOSTERICK, a passenger, accidentally shot himself in the hand. Quite a number of Cheyenne and other Indians have been in the city during my stay.

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Only one body had come ashore up to Sunday evening. It was that of a steerage passenger, apparently quite young. Only one of the deck hands, the Captain's clerk, has, also, been washed ashore. Of the forty or so persons on board the propeller when she went down, only three, two deck hands and a steerage passenger, were saved. One of these deck hands, AQUILA GIDEON, was on board the steamer *Niagara* when she took fire and burnt to the water's edge, off Port Washington, on the 24th September. He is not over 20 years of age, and it was his first trip. His second was on the *Toledo*, which foundered on Lake Erie, when the *Niagara* was burnt. When the propeller struck, GIDEON sprang into the sea and struck out for shore. Presently he felt a hand clutching at his neck-cloth, and to save himself slipped his head out of the neck-cloth, and saw that the person who was in the water had caught it in his agony. With the help of a plank, GIDEON managed to get to the side of the pier, but he had not strength enough left to climb up, so he forced commenced hallooing for help at the top of his voice, and was finally rescued. The other saved was a steerage passenger, who was thrown into the water before the vessel struck. Before help reached him, however, another wave threw him on to the pier, and he lost no time in making tracks for terra firma. It is his impression that he will obey ashore awhile this time.

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News from Santa Fe.

Independence (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The Santa Fé mail reached here to-day. By it we have little news of importance. Business of every kind is reported to be dull, and trade, unless the mines yield more readily than usual, or the gold-hunting expeditions turn out above favorably, must continue for quite little improvements to advertise. A great many of the proprietors, and, indeed, nearly all of the persons engaged in business, will have to return to the States for means to carry on their business the coming season. If it certainly will be a serious misfortune to the country if the mines should not prove unusually rich, yet, true to their nature, they cannot but let an opportunity escape for committing depredations. These acts, noted for their atrocity, and which...
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Release of the Two Hundred and Fifty Prisoners.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This afternoon our town was enlivened by the the arrival of a train of nearly two hundred and fifty emigrants, by the Iowa route. As they marched into town in regular order, they attracted general attention and enthusiastic cheers. They were followed by a long line of baggage wagons, in which the women and children of the party were riding. The sons were all in good health, and I was glad to see Lawrence, and Lawrence glad to see them.

This is part of the Company arrested and imprisoned by the Sheriff of United States Territory, at Topeka. The Governor met them near Topeka yesterday, had a talk with them, and not entertaining the slightest intentions in coming here, ordered them to disband or leave the Territory—and of course they disbanded—and retired to different settlements, and will make claims and soon become some of our most valuable citizens.

The arms these men had about their persons when taken prisoners were not taken from them, but they were allowed to retain them, in accordance with the United States Constitution. The same authority—that of war in the wagons, when conveyed, were and are still retained by the Excellency the Governor, to be returned to their rightful owners when the Governor is fully satisfied that these men have become actual and peaceable residents of Kansas.

Yours, in haste, S. F. T.

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IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Letter from Gen. Walker on his Recent Victory.

Particulars of the Battles of Masaya and Granada—Importance of the Victories—Spirited Condition of Walker's Troops—Walker's Position—Army Intelligence—Illness of Minister Wheeler—Death of Charles Callahan—Murder of American Citizens, &c.

From the New-Orleans papers of the 23d and 24th of October we obtain the particulars of the important news from Nicaragua brought by the *Texas*, and already briefly telegraphed:

The enemy, that is the army of the League, having been for some time advancing towards Masaya, and evidently seeking to occupy that town, Gen. WALKER withdrew the small force stationed there, in order to encourage the enemy to occupy the place, knowing it to be a much more favorable point for him to attack than Leon.

After some ten days had elapsed, the League having collected a force numbering 4,000 men, occupied the town on the 11th of October.

This being known to Gen. WALKER, he marched towards Masaya at the head of 1,000 men, leaving a small force only in Granada.

On the morning of the 13th inst., while WALKER'S troops were approaching Masaya, the enemy sallied out in full force and attacked them, but were immediately repulsed with immense loss and driven into the city, after Americans literally paving their way with the bodies of their dead foes.

As the Americans advanced and entered Masaya, the enemy occupied the four plazas and the principal houses of the city. During the day, Gen. WALKER succeeded in driving them from all the points they occupied to the main plaza, which he himself gained at about 11 P. M., cutting his way through the walls of the houses, and carrying his howitzers along.

While waiting here for daylight to renew the attack, a courier arrived from Granada with information that a force of the enemy, comprising about 1,000 natives and 400 Guatemalans, were besieging that city.

On receiving this intelligence, Gen. WALKER immediately marched his troops towards Granada, and and reached there about 10 o'clock on the 15th.

Upon his arrival on the heights near the city, he found it to be barricaded by the whole force of the invaders, whereupon he gave orders to charge, and drove them from their posts, taking their commanders prisoners, capturing all their field-pieces, entirely routing them from the city with great slaughter, and following them till not a vestige of them remained.

The enemy lost at Granada 400 killed, and at Masaya 400 killed and 300 wounded, making, in all, 1,100 men.

General WALKER'S loss, in both engagements, was only 16 killed and 28 wounded—none of the wounded mortally.

It was reported that General MENDEZ was the second in command of the enemy at Masaya, and was shot dead.

At the time the steamer left General WALKER was to march the following day to Massaya and Leon. His troops were in the highest spirits, and eager for the march.

During the absence of General WALKER at Masaya, the citizens of Granada, learning that the enemy were advancing, repaired to the Ordnance department, and arming themselves awaited the attack. They fought with unsurpassed bravery and desperation for twenty-two hours, defending the Government buildings until the arrival of the army under General WALKER to their relief.

Rev. D. H. WHEELER and Mr. FERGUSON and son, citizens of the United States, who had never taken any part in Government affairs, were dragged out of the house, in Granada, and murdered in cold blood by the natives.

Hon. J. H. WHEELER, United States Minister at Granada, was lying dangerously ill at last accounts, of apoplexy.

The Tennessee left at San Juan H. R. M. ships *Orion*, 20 guns; *Importieuse*, 50 guns; *Arrogant*, 50; *Archer*, 20; *Victor*, 6; *Intrepid*, 4, and *Cossack*, 20 guns.

The New-Orleans Picayune says:

"The valuable letters of our esteemed correspondent, "C. C." will be missed by our readers. His eager and earnest spirit carried him away from the civil duties with which he had been charged by Gen. WALKER, and he fell at the battle of San Jacinto. CHARLES CALLAHAN sleeps the sleep of the brave."

Mr. E. W. AUSTON has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Granada, in place of Mr. CHARLES CALLAHAN.

The transit route is announced as being re-opened, and parties are at work on the road and wharves putting everything in order. Improvements will be made in the steamboats on the Lake and the *San Carlos* will be overhauled and turned into a North River or Mississippi River boat, with cabins and comfortable accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. One or two new boats will be upon the river, and as soon as the route is thoroughly organized, the contracts for a railroad on the river around the falls will be let out. This obviates any necessity in the lowest stage of the water for any lighting or walking round the falls.

It was reported in Granada on the 4th inst., that the forces in arms against the existing Government had become disheartened and were retreating. *El Nicaraguense* of that date, says:

"Emboldened by the passive action of the Executive, they advanced at one time as far as Managua; but as the rainy season draws to a close, they manifest a strong disposition to retire. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in about the first of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the reëstablishment of peace in the Republic."

The Battles of Massaya and Granada—Letter from General Walker.

We are permitted to copy the following letter from General WALKER, written immediately after the late battle at Granada, Nicaragua:

GRANADA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Since you left we have had several encounters with the enemy. After being delayed several days by the failure to arrive of the howitzer carriages and other apparatus, I marched for Massaya on the 11th, with upwards of 800 men. Early in the morning of the 12th we attacked the enemy, getting possession of the small Plaza of Massaya and driving them all into the main Plaza, when early this morning (about 10 o'clock A. M.) I received the news that some 600 or 700 of the enemy had attacked this place, I immediately marched hither, and the enemy were driven away and dispersed with small loss on our part. Altogether the loss on our part has been very small, for the number of men engaged. The enemy have suffered severely, not only in their killed and wounded, but also from desertions. The force driven from Granada to-day was made up of Guatemaleans and Chamerristas—the relics, these last, of the party at San Jacinto. Many of them were killed—The guard-house is filled with wounded and prisoners, and the whole force was dispersed. Their Guatemalan allies will never do the enemy any more service.

Your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

Newspaper Accounts of the Battles of Masaya and Granada.

The New-Orrleans *Picayune* has been favored by Capt. R. L. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, who returned on the *Tennessee* from Nicaragua, with the following details of the operations and battles of Massaya and Granada, in the latter of which he was a participator. Gen. WALKER was well-advised of the movements of the enemy, but, with his usual caution, he kept his information and plans from the public. About the 1st of October, the order was given for the out garrisons at San Carlos, Rivas, Tipitapa and Managua to concentrate on Granada. Shortly afterward the advanced guard at Massaya was ordered to fall back also upon the capital. It at once became evident that Gen. WALKER had determined to draw the enemy on, and choose his own ground for the battle.

On the evening of the 11th he left Granada with 1,100 men for Massaya. This is a town situated some fifteen miles from Granada, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. Nature has endowed it with many advantages. It has two plazas; in the centre of the principal one stands a large church, on either side a few others. The houses are principally built of adobe. It was here that Gen. WALKER had determined to meet the forces of the Allies. The troops marched nearly all night over a very muddy and slippery road, and before the morning of the 12th were before the town which was in possession of the enemy, who were said to be about 4,000 strong.

Being advised of the approach of General WALKER, they had advanced on the road from the town with a strong body of troops. Either side of the road was lined with high bushes and cactus. At daybreak General WALKER formed his men in column, and ordered a charge at once. The rush was made, and the enemy broke and fled before the head of the column could reach them. The Americans kept on and followed the enemy into the town, where they were strongly posted in the plazas and streets. After a gallant fight, which had lasted all through the day and evening, General WALKER was in position at 11 P. M., with his howitzers before the main plaza, ready to open upon the enemy in the morning. The artillery had been brought up through the walls of the houses, which were cut through for that purpose. The troops were ordered at this hour to sleep on their arms. They had fought hard, and they slept well.

About 12½ A. M., an express from Granada arrived, advising Gen. WALKER that that city had been attacked at noon of the day before, by a force of nearly 1,400 men. These were from the hacienda of San Jacinto, and had been joined by bodies of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala, with a few Chamorristas. They had advanced upon Granada by a different road from that leading to Massaya, and had surrounded the city, attacking it on all sides. There were very few troops, which, with the American citizens left in the city, did not amount to over 150 men. These took possession of the ordnance department, guard-house, hospital and principal church, all on the main plaza, and the ladies took refuge in the house of the American Minister and some of the foreign Consulates. This handful of men defended the plaza successfully for 23 hours.

The enemy ransacked every house in search of Americans and money. Mr. HAWKINS, Gen. BELL, WHEELER, and Mr. FERGUSON and son were dragged into the streets and murdered. General WALKER'S residence was pillaged and his papers scattered over the floor in the wild hunt for plunder. About 10 A. M., of the 13th, the gallant band in the plaza had the first intelligence that succor was at hand by the booming of the howitzers and the rattle of the musketry in the rear of General WALKER, on the enemy at San Jacinto Church, about one and a half miles distant immediately behind the Ordnance Department.

Immediately on receiving the news brought to Massaya by the express, General WALKER evacuated that town with all his troops and commenced a forced march for Granada. At 10 A. M. he attacked the enemy, who were posted in force on the height of the Jalteba Church, and charging at once, captured two field pieces and drove them, at the point of the bayonet, into and through the city. The rout commenced almost without a second's struggle, and the enemy dispersed in every direction. But on all sides they were met by parties that General WALKER had ordered to make a detour round the city, and their dispersion was complete.

It was estimated that about 400 of the allies were killed at Massaya, and an equal number at Granada. Nearly every house on the evening of the 13th, when our informant left, was filled with dead and wounded. The loss of the Americans in both engagements was only 16 killed and 28 wounded. We have not been able to learn the names of any of the killed. Among the wounded are Capt. BELL, Dr. SCOTT, Capt. HARDY, Mr. TABOR, editor of the *Nicaraguense*; Capt. GRIMES, Harbor Master; Captain PICKERSGILL, and Major GILLIS.

The enemy were reported to be retreating from Massaya, and Gen. WALKER would advance northward as soon as his troops had had some little rest.

Capt. WILLIAMS informs us that his baggage was packed ready to start when the attack took place. He was rifled of everything by the enemy in the assault on Granada. In his trunk were nearly two hundred letters for persons in the United States, but he was able to gather up only a few of them, and many of these without the envelope, after the rout of the enemy. These he saved and have been mailed here.

A Company of Gen. WALKER'S troops are stationed on the San Juan River, at the mouth of the Serapiqui, and about 160 recruits arrived at Greytown on the *Tennessee*. They would proceed to Granada at once.

Capt. W. informs us that he learned from one of the men who returned from the battle of San Jacinto, that Mr. CALLAHAN, our late esteemed correspondent, was last seen, wounded and nearly exhausted, pursued by some cavalry, and endeavoring to get into the bush. In this he did not succeed, as the horses were nearly upon him at that time.

CONDITION OF WALKER'S FORCES.

The following is a *resumé* of the condition of Gen WALKER'S forces and resources, published on the 11th, just before the advance on Massaya:

"All the internal and external foes of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With 2,000 men capable of bearing arms, with all the improved means of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State? It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated."

ARRIVAL OF WAR MATERIEL.

From el Nicaraguense, Oct. 11.

Two brass howitzers, a large number of Minié muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition arrived on Monday last on the *San Carlos*. The howitzers are being mounted rapidly and will be ready to move with the army. A regular corps of sharp-shooters has been organized in each battalion. The best marksmen in every company are selected and they armed with a Minié musket. By this arrangement a body is organized who may be relied on to kill a man at one thousand yards, three shots out of five.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Promotions and appointments in the army of Nicaragua, from 30th September to 11th of October:

George W. Hadley, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company D, 3d Light Infantry.

First Lieut. E. A. Johnstone, promoted Captain Company A, 1st Rifles.

Second Lieut. W. H. Mathews, promoted 1st Lieutenant Company C, 1st Rifles.

Surgeon R. T. Royston, promoted Surgeon with rank of Major.

Charles A. Waters, appointed Captain Company A, New-York Volunteers.

Charles Rakielewicz, appointed Captain Company B, New-York Volunteers.

Lewis E. Grant, appointed Captain Company C, New-York Volunteers.

Hiram Russell, appointed Captain Company D, New-York Volunteers.

M. F. Nagle, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company A, New-York Volunteers.

F. Lawton, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company B, New-York Volunteers.

A. McK. Pittman, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company C, New-York Volunteers.

A. Straller, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company D, New-York Volunteers.

James S. Judge, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company A, New-York Volunteers.

G. Von Hill, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company B, New-York Volunteers.

Wm. Northedge, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company C, New-York Volunteers.

Douglas J. Wilkes, appointed Captain.

Peter P. Rossiter, appointed Chaplain of the Army, with pay of Captain.

Oscar Cromroy, Captain Company C, 3d Infantry.

Lieut. J. H. Finnee, Aid of Commander-in-Chief, promoted Captain of Transit Rangers.

2d Lieut. Samuel Leslie, promoted 1st Lieutenant Company A, Rangers.

E. C. F. Hersey, appointed Captain of Engineers, and placed in command of the Sappers and Miners.

Clayton Sinclair, Company B, 2d Rifles, appointed 2d Lieutenant 1st Rifles.

Max Malydorff, appointed Captain Company C, 2d Infantry.

N. Trapp, Company C, 1st Infantry, appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifles.

P. H. Crost, Company B, 2d Rifles, appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifles.

Wm. B. Hite, Company B, Rangers, appointed 2d Lieutenant and assigned to Ordnance Department.

RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. M. E. Bradley, of the Isthmus Rangers, has resigned.

Col. John B. Markham resigned his position on 20th September.

Capt. E. S. Williams resigned his commission on the 8th October.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. McDONALD and 2d Lieut. NEWTON L. WEBB have received leave of absence.

General Walker's Position.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The deeply interesting news received from Nicaragua last evening must give cheering hope to the friends of General WALKER out in the country and his adherents in it, of the speedy settlement in a favorable light to him, of what has been his somewhat precarious position there.

The well-proved and indomitable energy, determination and boldness of the man, combined with a singularly characteristic coolness and prudence, were never more conspicuous. He fully appreciated the extraordinary difficulties of his position, and all difficulties that he had previously encountered in Central America were almost as nothing in comparison to these. The other Central American States and a large part of the citizens of his own State had united in a determined attempt to drive him and his small force into the sea; they took their time to make what should be a combined and formidable effort; their effort was no rash or hasty one, like that which resulted so disastrously to the Costa Rican army; their forces were to WALKER'S as two to one; they were in their own country; they had the sympathies and resources of a large population, and a wide and fertile territory to fall back upon; he and his were strangers in the land, with but little other means to depend on than their own courage and fortitude, their skill in the use of arms, and their practical knowledge of their own superiority over their foe, when brought against them in anything like a reasonable proportion.

But there was no faltering in WALKER or his little army. His remarkable influence over his men—whether few or many—has been strikingly evinced in the way he has kept them steadily and quietly to their duty during the months of preparation that all knew was threatening bloody and perhaps disastrous consequences to them.

His high capabilities as a leader have been clearly shown in the startling contrast between his long and patient waiting for his enemy, and his deliberate concentration of his forces as that enemy advanced, and his sudden and fierce advance on an outnumbering host that thought to find him lying on the defensive. The bloody lesson he taught them so quickly at Massaya was hardly given, when the attack of another column of the enemy on Granada, in the rear, saw him dashing like an eagle on the astounded League-soldiers there, and carrying everything before him, not only by the irresistible force and rush of a first daring charge, but by the persevering vigor with which it was followed up. He allowed them no time to breathe; he smote them on the right cheek and, before they could turn, stunned them by a tremendous "facer" on the left.

Never was there a better example of what cool courage and steady vigor, united to skill and prompt decision, will do against overwhelming odds. Never was there a better example of the adaptability of the wild American volunteer to the most fatiguing as well as dangerous military service. Never was there a better example of what may be called, paradoxically speaking, his military characteristic—"cool enthusiasm—deliberately hot-headed valor."

All that Gen. WALKER will require now, we presume, will be some reinforcements, in men, money, and munitions, to enable him to completely clear Nicaragua of invaders, and protect her, by a display of force, from further invasion, and then the curative powers of time, peace, and a strong, steady Government, to secure to Nicaragua immigration and the development of her industrial, commercial, and other resources, appertaining to the domain of political economy.

Illness of Mr. Wheeler, American Minister.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 11.

It is with the deepest sense of regret that we announce the illness of Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, the American Minister. On the night of Wednesday he came home at a late hour and went to bed in apparent good health. In a short time he was seized with cramps, and five painful spasms followed in rapid succession. These left him senseless, and all occurring before medical assistance could be had. In a few moments Drs. ROULTON and CALLAGHAN were in attendance, and active measures were at once adopted. Happily the attack was not fatal, and during the next day his life was suspended by the slightest thread; but by unremitting attention, he was delivered from all danger, after which the danger was considered as almost over. He is at present convalescent, and with his constitution, we may hope to see him about in a very short time.

Obituary.

DEATH OF CHARLES CALLAHAN.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

As will be perceived on referring to the news brought by the steamer *Tennessee* from Central America, it has become our sad and painful duty to announce the decease of Mr. CHARLES CALLAHAN, a gentleman who, in various capacities, has been connected with this office for the last fifteen years. The intelligence has caused a sensation shock to the feelings of a wide circle of strongly-attached and devoted personal friends of the deceased in this city, and we may truly say that an event more sincerely mourned has rarely occurred in our community.

CHARLES CALLAHAN was a native of the City of New-York; where his widowed mother died about a year ago. He was a practical printer, and came into the *Picayune* office in 1841. For the last ten years he has been attached to this establishment as a local reporter and correspondent. During the Mexican war, first from the Rio Grande, on TAYLOR'S, and afterwards from the various points between Vera Cruz and City of Mexico, on SCOTT'S line, he was the special correspondent of the *Picayune*, as he was in 1849 and 1851 at Havana. Our readers will well remember his familiar signature, "C. C." under which he always wrote, and how faithfully and instructively he ever discharged his duties as our correspondent.

While in Havana, after the disastrous failure of the ill-fated Lopez expedition, Mr. CALLAHAN had an opportunity of displaying that benevolence which was the prominent characteristic of his nature, in administering to the wants and comfort of those of his unfortunate countrymen whom he found immured in the prisons of that city. His was indefatigable in supplying them with such relief and consolation as kind deeds, friendly sympathy, and a means of communicating with their friends at home could afford; and there are many now living who will shed a tear to his memory as they remember his ministrations to them in that their hour of trial.

Having arrived last Spring in the city of Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, as our special correspondent upon Central American affairs, Mr. CALLAHAN accepted, at the hands of Gen. WALKER, the appointment of Collector of Customs at that port. On the 18th of September he was one of those who volunteered to go to San Jacinto to repel a band of rebels stationed near that place. In the *Tennessee*, of the 20th, his name appears among the missing; and in that of the 27th there is a notice of the public administrator which alludes to his death, and a paragraph announcing the appointment of his successor as collector.

KANSAS.

Official Report of the Agent of the National Kansas Committee on the Condition of the Territory.

Mr. W. F. M. ARNY at the request of the National Kansas Committee has just paid a visit to Kansas, and sums up the results of his observations in an official report. As this document may be regarded as a perfectly reliable representation of the condition of the Territory, we make such extracts from it as are of especial interest:

DELAWARE TRUST LAND SALES.

The sale of these lands will take place on the 17th of November. I have examined them, and am satisfied that better and more desirable lands cannot be found outside of Kansas. The settlers on these are truly to be pitied; many of them without the means of fuller, and no money to pay for their lands, are placed in a position that they must sacrifice their improvements unless capitalists will render them immediate assistance. Many of them are willing to give half their "claim" for means to secure the other half. Others say that they are willing to pay any reasonable interest for a loan, to be secured by mortgage on the claim. I commend this matter to the serious consideration and immediate action of the benevolent, and any such who may desire information will receive it promptly by writing to the undersigned.

PRISONERS AT LECOMPTON.

On my arrival at Lecompton, I immediately called upon Gov. GRARY, and obtained permission to visit the prisoners. These men are held in durance under civil process, and from what I could learn, so gratify certain Pro-Slavery revenge, and for political effect in the States. It is certain that there are Pro-Slavery men in Lecompton, (some of whom hold office, such as Marshal DONALDSON,) who are far more guilty than any of those poor prisoners whom he guards with United States soldiers. And it is also certain that in that Pro-Slavery locality they cannot obtain a jury that will render a just verdict.

About one hundred are confined in a shanty—dirty, filthy, and without a change of clothing—several sick, and one or two deaths from emigrant fever during my stay. They are composed of former citizens of the various Free States, the largest number from one State being 21 from Illinois, principally from Chicago and Rockford. I conversed with Gov. GRARY, and urged him to furnish them with clothing and provisions, which he promised to do; but as he left for the South of the Territory the next morning, we concluded to have them immediately supplied, and the ladies of Lawrence forwarded shirts to them, and the Central Committee will see that they are supplied with medicine and provisions.

CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

DISTRICTS NO. ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR.—In First Senatorial District Topeka is located; and in these four Districts clothing, shoes and groceries are wanted. Numbers of families are entirely destitute. Half the families in these Districts must suffer much during the Winter, if not assisted. In the First District, near Indianola, a family of five motherless children, the eldest seven years old, was found in a state of starvation—their father a prisoner at Lecompton.

DISTRICT FIVE.—Osawatomie, near the Missouri line, have suffered much, have lost their crops, and will require much assistance in clothing and provisions. A portion of the last train left Lawrence to settle on claims in that district, and with them provisions were forwarded to supply the present necessities of the settlers.

DISTRICT SIXTH.—Council City, on the Santa Fe road, is a settlement of three or four hundred, in six miles square. They have suffered from sickness, growing out of the want of proper provisions, having lived on pumpkins and green corn, without bread or meat. On Dragoon, Walker and Switzer Creeks, whole families are completely prostrated with sickness, scarcely able to help each other.

On Elm Creek, Neosho River, and other neighborhoods, from Council Grove down to Camden

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons pretending to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Establishment. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that we ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE for any PAYMENTS EXCEPTING THOSE MADE DIRECTLY to this office.

Our Financial Prosperity.

We have recently collated and published in another part of the DAILY TIMES some very remarkable comparative figures illustrating the position of this country in regard to the Banking and Railway interests, contrasted with England and France, but more particularly the former. The conviction which these tables lead to, is, that we are less expanded and more conservative in banking, and especially in the extent and security of our paper currency, than our own people have been accustomed to believe; and that in the extraordinary measure and ramifications of our railway system we are favored above all other countries.

The paper money of the United States, actually outstanding on the latest authentic report, amounted to one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars. That of Great Britain is one hundred and eighty-nine millions. The specie basis of the former is sixty millions, of the latter seventy-two millions. Besides the sixty millions held in bank, the Federal Treasury holds twenty-five millions in the precious metals; representing the entire deposits of the public money. There is no such specific provision for the public money of England, the deposits being in the Bank of England, which holds no specie in its banking department; the whole bullion reserve being pledged to the issue department. Exclusive of the eighty-first millions in the banks and Sub-Treasury of the United States, there is in general circulation among the people, gold coin to the total of one hundred and fifty-six millions, a sum nearly equal to the paper currency, although for many years we had the reputation of being the most exclusive paper-money people in the world. The circulation of gold coin in Great Britain, assuming a total of two hundred millions of dollars, is but little in excess of this country, although the smallest denomination of the English bank-note circulation is £5, or twenty-five dollars, while the great bulk of our circulation is in notes below five dollars. When it was suggested, as a measure of financial relief, during the late war in Europe, to issue £1 notes, it was estimated that £20,000,000 Sterling, or one hundred millions of the gold circulation of the United Kingdom would be drawn to the Bank of England.

The banking movement of this City has been esteemed an incautious one in several particulars for the commercial centre of the country. We are by no means sure that this impression is wholly unfounded. It would certainly be desirable, for instance, that a larger revenue of bullion should be maintained, for the easier working the foreign exchanges in an emergency like the one now experienced from the sudden and severe stringency on the other side, which tempts the freer export of the precious metals. But the proportions of the general movement are otherwise really more conservatively maintained than in the city of London. The total movement of the Bank of England and London Joint-Stock Banks reaches about five hundred and four millions of dollars. Here, it is only one hundred and forty-four millions. The proprietary capital is ninety-two millions, of which the Bank of England supplies seventy-one millions. The proprietary or stockholders' capital here is fifty-six millions. Upon this is based, respectively, loans and discounts to the amount of three hundred and seventy-five millions in London, and one hundred and four millions in New-York. The English Banks employ two hundred and forty millions of private, and thirty-eight millions Government deposits, in common with their capital of only one-third the amount, in discounting commercial bills and in the purchase of, or loans upon, public stocks. The New-York Banks hold fifty-eight millions of private deposits and no Government money, and employ only forty-eight millions of the sum in common with their capital of fifty-six millions, in discounting paper. The contrast with the Joint-Stock Banks separately is still more remarkable. In their business, out of two hundred and ten millions employed, one hundred and eighty-nine millions belong to their depositors and dealers, the proprietary capital being only twenty-one million or one-tenth their discounts and investments.

The ultimate or individual security in the New-York system, in addition to the capital, is that each Stockholder is responsible for an equal amount by way of assessment in case of failure. The individual liability in most of the old Joint-Stock concerns in London is unlimited, though the legal process of enforcing it, as shown in the recent disgraceful failure of the Royal British Bank, is extremely embarrassing. The new organizations are under the recent limited liability act of Parliament, the provisions of which are similar to the new Constitution of New-York.

Our explanations on this branch of the comparison under review, leave but little present room for reference to our Railway advantages. It is sufficient cause for national pride, to know that we have built twenty-three thousand miles of Railway, at a cost of eight hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, in half the time that Great Britain has taken to build eight thousand five hundred miles at a cost of sixteen hundred and forty millions of dollars. Our productive lines pay from six to ten per cent.—in some instances twelve per cent.—theirs, when productive, pay from two to six per cent. Our Roads have all been built without costly legislative charters, most of them under general laws. In Great Britain, the cost was created in 1844-'45 by an excess of venality and gross corruption in Parliament, in the mere preliminary of securing grants of organization, which has yet to be equalled in downright bribery, at Washington or Albany, on any subject. However, as the British Nation were soon made heartily ashamed of Hudson and his schievements, and the daring and unprincipled adventurer was visited with the whole indignation and contempt which should have been divided with his instruments in the House of Commons, this point has little to do with the present condition of British Railway prospects, which, since the late war, is rapidly appreciating in popular estimation and market value; although far behind the American Roads in present and prospective traffic, and yielding in most instances less net income to the Stockholder.

Election Frauds and Misdemeanors.

District-Attorney OAKEY HALL, availing himself of the special command by the statutes to his office, to "adopt effectual measures" regarding frauds and misdemeanors relating to the elective franchise; and evidently believing prevention better than cure, has prepared a circular for the electors, and especially for the inspectors, which contains ample reference to all the penal clauses of the act. This communication will be found in another column, and we invite the attention of all readers to its context; some portions of which we have italicized.

The District-Attorney has also received information touching a concerted plan to "double vote" throughout the City, and has his eye on the guilty leaders. If the organizations of every party will also take the matter in hand, by sending their picked, shrewd men to "spot" and "follow" each traveler, or any suspicious-looking voter rotating from poll to poll, the whole plan will be thwarted.

There is also a preconcert of the same kind for Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. The President of the Central State Committee of Pennsylvania is the same person who wrote the celebrated witness-suborning letter in the Forrest case. And it is easy to feel that from suborning a witness to suborning votèrs is an easy step. The Buchaniers of this City are boasting that they will carry it by some twenty thousand plurality over the Fremont electoral ticket. Such a boast proceeds from dependence on the doubled vote, and from the knowledge that, in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth Wards, and suburban Districts, at certain polls Buchanan Inspectors have it all their own way. *Our Republican friends will bear continually in mind that, in this City, they have scarcely a corporal's guard among the battalion of Inspectors!* Hence the necessity for greater caution on their part.

It will be seen by the official communication before referred to, that Inspectors are liable to prosecution for allowing interference of strangers with the counting or returning votes—for omitting the minute of all challenges—for adjourning or postponing to any time or place on any pretext, the receiving, counting or returning of votes—for refusing admission of orderly citizens to the canvass—for neglecting the statutory order of count—for not proclaiming each stage of result in an audible voice—for not observing the formalities of return and the affixing of defective ballots—and for not filing their return and statement in due time. And unless Inspectors do their duty in 1856 more firmly and carefully than in years back, it is evident that the criminal courts for some time to come will have their hands full of business, more important than even forgeries or homicide.

The District-Attorney has put his hand to the plow—let him not look back, nor turn aside for stones or stumps, nor permit any rottenness to hide from the light of what justice yet remains in the country!

It well be well for party organizations if they print this communication in a large hand-bill, and scatter it broadcast through the City.

Mr. Fillmore's Sentiments on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your paper of Thursday, Oct. 23, contains the address of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, in which they assume that Mr. FILLMORE has recently written a letter "declaring himself opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise." You will confer a favor by informing me whether Mr. F. has written such a letter, and where it can be found. Yours, truly, J. H. B.

Mr. FILLMORE has franked his "sentiments" to the South on the subject of the Missouri Compromise, in the most liberal manner, and there is no doubt on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, in regard to them. His near neighbors, it would seem from the above letter, have not been attended to. The letter referred to in the Republican Address of the State of Indiana, is doubtless the one written by Mr. FILLMORE to J. W. M. BERRIAN, of South Carolina, dated Sept. 29, touching Mr. FILLMORE's sacrifices for the South. In this letter he inclosed an article from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, on the subject of the repeal of the Compromise, and on it is indorsed, "My sentiments. M. F." In this article is the following:—"We are quite sure we do not misrepresent his (Mr. F.'s) sentiments when we say that he does not think it would be wise to attempt its restoration, and that he desires no agitation having this object in view, either in or out of Congress." This letter, with the indorsement of "M. F." has been very extensively circulated through the Southern States, under the frank of its indorser, and here is a fresh assurance of his sentiments on the subject:

Mr. YEADON, of the Charleston *Courier*, writes to that journal an account of an interview with Mr. FILLMORE at Buffalo, from which we take the following extract:

"I have the satisfaction of being able to state, on Mr FILLMORE's own authority, from his own lips, that he is against repealing the Nobraska-Kansas act or restoring the Missouri Compromise line; and is utterly opposed to any further agitation of the Slavery question, and for restoring harmony and giving permanent repose and peace to our now distracted country. He agreed, too, with me that he and BUCHANAN at the North were fighting for each other's battle, and were waging common war against the common enemy that were seeking to poison our political Eden with the serpent and destructive element of political Free-Soilism."

LETTER FROM A TRUE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.—We publish, this morning, a letter from Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, to a distinguished Whig politician of Pennsylvania, in relation to the proposed fusion of all conservative parties in that State to defeat the Buchaniers. Mr. RAYNER is decidedly in favor of fusion, and scouts at the idea of the South going for disunion in the event of the election of FREMONT. He regards the defeat of BUCHANAN as the first duty of all Union-loving and conservative men, and recommends this object. This letter of Mr. RAYNER is a manly rebuke to the timid doughfaces of the North, who are trembling in their shoes lest the defeat of BUCHANAN shall so exasperate Bully RHETT and other chevaliers of his kidney down South that they will destroy the Union. Mr. RAYNER knows these Southern braggarts too well to stand in any fear of their bluster.

DISGRACEFUL CONTRASTS.—The Federal Administration is proving the adage that extremes meet. It is only a few weeks since the country was agitated from one end to the other, and our relations with England were rendered for a time quite precarious, in consequence of the virtuous indignation which PIERCE & Co. affected in view of the attempt to enlist a few soldiers in the United States for the British Army in the Crimea. Then we had long dissertations in the Democratic organs upon the horrors of fillibusterism, and the necessity of teaching the nations of the earth that they could not with impunity poach upon our manor for fighting men. Then we shook in John Bull's face ponderous volumes of VATTEL, BYNKERSHOOK and PUFFENDORF, and all the other writers on the Law of Nations, to show him how naughty he had been, how grievously he had insulted us, and how he had violated every obligation of international honor and comity in enticing away some of our material for soldiers.

Unquestionably our Government was right on the law and facts in this affair; but certainly when we affect such holy horror of the sin in one form, we are at least bound to avoid its commission by ourselves in another. The President of the United States was bound to resent the violation of our sovereignty by Great Britain,—but no more so than he is to resent and resist similar offences by the Government of Nicaragua. The facts, however, are, that every fortnight witnesses the departure of scores of men from California openly recruited there for WALKER's army. The California papers publicly announce that a Company is forming at a particular point, give the names of its officers, announce the success of its enlistments and the day of departure for the seat of war. And on sailing day of the steamer WALKER's agents may be seen upon the wharves with hands full of tickets which they offer gratuitously to all who will accept them for the purpose of joining the party.

And against all this utter contempt of law and of our international obligations, no Federal officer raises a hand to check it for a moment. But, when some respectable citizens have formed a Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of ridding themselves of the villains who had long preyed upon the vitals of society, and defied statute law and the ministers of justice, until an appeal to revolution became a necessity, behold! the Federal officers scent out a case of piracy, and are swift to pursue it as long as there is any hope of vengeance against the detectors and Judges of the ballot-box-stuffers who had so long enabled the friends of the Pierce Administration to acquire and maintain their power in California. The views of the Administration upon international comity and law would seem to have been marvelously modified since the Cincinnati Convention's indorsement of fillibusterism in the interest of Slavery.

COALITIONS AGAINST FREE LABOR.—Every day adduces new evidence of the coalitions, secret or open, between the Buchanan and Fillmore men, to secure the defeat of the Republican nominees and the election of the Buchanier candidates for Congress, just as was done in Pennsylvania and Indiana. "We will help you secretly to disfranchise the foreigners," say the Buchanan leaders to the Fillmorcites, "if you will aid us in securing an indorsement of the Pierce Administration, the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the surrender of the Territories to Slavery." The bargain is struck upon these terms, and the parties to it are engaged night and day in attempts to execute the contract. Thus in the Twelfth District the Know-Nothings are deserting their own candidate, Mr. TELLER, and bolstering up the claims of CHAMBERLAIN, the Buchanan nominee. In the Nineteenth District, the coalition is openly formed in behalf of GREGORY, the Pro-Slavery candidate. In the Twenty-first District, the Democrats have nominated Dr. HYDE, who is accepted by the Know-Nothings by prearrangement. In this way they vainly hope to defeat the veteran HENRY BENNETT. In the Thirty-first District, WASHINGTON HUNT leads the K. N. forces, and the Democracy secretly support him, though they profess to be for SANDFORD E. CHURCH. It is to be hoped that these hypocritical combinations will open the eyes of friends of Freedom who have heretofore supposed that their interest was safe in the hands of the Fillmore men.

ONE OF COLONEL FREMONT'S SLANDERERS OWNING UP.—Mr. YEADON, who was very busily employed in publishing letters to one of our daily papers, full of slanders on Col. FREMONT, since his return to South Carolina has been compelled to send a letter to the Charleston *Courier*, in which he confesses to some of his false statements. He says:

"On my arrival here, I have found it due to truth and accuracy, to correct or amend, in several particulars, my statements, in relation to Col. FREMONT, contained in my letters to the New-York *Daily News*:

1. I find that I was inaccurate in saying that my colleagues of the *Courier* had possession, or control of, or access to, letters from Mrs. FREMONT to a respectable lady, in Charleston, stating her husband's (JOHN C. FREMONT's) *withdrawal* from the Roman Catholic Church, as I inferred from their editorials and their letters to me, and stated in my letters, to the New-York *Daily News*, and had every reason to believe, when I wrote those letters; but I now find that my colleagues had only been *informed* of the contents of such a letter from Mrs. FREMONT."

After this it matters little what Mr. YEADON may write about Colonel FREMONT. He has published another letter reeking with foul epithets to compensate for his confession of a part of his errors. Until after the 4th of November, the testimony of South Carolinians as to the Republican candidate for the Presidency must be taken with a good many grains of allowance. Mr. YEADON quotes one of his editorial brethren in the Palmetto State, who calls Colonel FREMONT a "contemptible puppy." This way of attacking a political opponent is one of their chivalric weaknesses.

BOTH FOR FUSION.—In addition to the admirable letter of Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, recommending the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania to vote the Union ticket, we also publish a strong letter from Hon. JOHN M. READE, of Florida, recommending the same patriotic course. The stirring appeal of these Southern patriots will not be lost on the Pennsylvanians.

Our Agricultural Shows.

The Fall is the season for the yearly gatherings of the agriculturists of the country, on those improving occasions which are known as State and County Fairs. These exhibitions have been attended the present season with peculiar features of excellence. The farming population, bent on advancing their own interests, like skillful managers, and industriously comparing the results of their own experience with the observations and experiments of others who have prosecuted the same train of investigations with themselves, have bestowed marked attention upon the opportunities which the State and County Societies have afforded them. It is a good indication. The farmers are the men who, above all others, can profit directly by the experience of others, and to them a word in season is an apple of gold.

These Fairs have abounded in the Northern and Western sections of the country this year, more than at any time for some years past; a fact to be attributed in part to the increased spirit of inquiry awakened by the circulation of magazines, papers and text-books, which the publishers tell us, have gone off in great numbers,—and in part, perhaps, to the excellent chance that is afforded by a County show for the comparison of political notes and opinions. A Fair is now in progress in this City; the State Exhibition closed a few days since in the upper portion of the State; another has been successful in Baltimore; others have been held, and some are yet to be opened in the Western States and New-England. The quality of the articles of manufacture, and of the produce of the farms which have been exhibited, is quite above the average of such affairs—so much so as to have occasioned remark, and suggesting comparisons which are not odious.

There are several ways in which these stated exhibitions are made useful auxiliaries to the development of the resources of the country. In the first place, they create a spirit of rivalry; then this spirit excites exhibitors to strife in order to enjoy the honors of receiving first premiums; and not least among the advantages to be enumerated is the benefit derived from the communion of large masses of men, and the attrition of ideas which is the inevitable result of such communion. Men are all the wiser and better, more liberal in their feelings, more accessible, less opinionated and less fossilized, after mingling freely with their fellows. The hard husk of old-fashioned ways is cracked, and the kernel of energy and good sense that once lay partially hidden is uncovered and becomes a very attractive feature of character. In this way our Fairs are doing a good work, and the Societies under whose auspices they are conducted deserve grateful recognition. There may be, and is, no inconsiderable amount of claptrap and humbug mingled with them, but their utility can hardly be done away with by errors which, in time, will right themselves.

GUANO PROSPECTS.—It will be seen by a paragraph which we copy from the *Journal of Commerce*, that the American Guano Company was not quite crushed out by the report of Commodore MERVINE, that, as he didn't look he couldn't find any newly-discovered Guano Islands in the Pacific Ocean. It will be remembered that Congress, at its last session, passed a law authorizing and directing the President to take possession, in behalf of the United States, of uninhabited Guano Islands discovered by American citizens. In accordance with the spirit of the act, which devolves reciprocal obligations upon discoverers who desire the benefit of this legislation, we learn that the President has required the American Guano Company to enter into bonds for the fulfillment of their part of the stipulations. This request has been formally complied with. Consequently, the Company may be considered to have completed all the steps necessary to insure the permanence of their rights in the newly-discovered islands.

The evidences are abundant, and to all appearances entirely reliable, that these islands really contain large deposits of this valuable fertilizer. In a few months, at latest, we may expect to receive further evidence, in the shape of cargoes of the material itself. The whole country is deeply interested in the success of this enterprise, which can hardly fail to largely increase the crops in all the Atlantic States, by furnishing a more abundant supply of an article which is every year more and more a necessity to the agricultural interest. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the carelessness or perversity of Commodore MERVINE thwarted Secretary DOBBIN's purpose of giving to the world an authentic survey of the American guano islands. But why will not the Secretary order this duty performed by some more enterprising officer, in a vessel better adapted to the purpose than the Commodore's steam frigate? Surely the small force required could no where else be employed to better advantage.

WALKER'S VICTORIES.—We publish elsewhere in this morning's paper particulars of the recent battles in Nicaragua, in which Gen. WALKER achieved such signal victories over the combined forces of Guatemalans and Chamorristas, first at Massaya and then at Granada. The details will be found full of interest; nor least so, a private letter from the General himself, which we have been kindly permitted to use, and from which it will be seen that the check lately given to the opposing forces has been so complete that for some time they will not be able to resume active hostilities. WALKER's last victories will, indeed, be attended with most important results, for by them this Nicaraguan question has been decided, and the position of the President of the Republic secured.

NO MORE COMMUTATION.—Choke it down, reader. Be mild, resident of Brooklyn; keep your temper, and by no accident swear, which is all foolish, vain, wicked, and don't mend matters. Thus armed against an improper spirit, read the meek document that the Union Ferry Company issue this morning to the public. When coal was high, the Company put up the rate of fare "because coal was so high," promising to let down the fare again when coal was cheaper. Coal is cheaper now, so the Company puts up its price again. After the 1st of November there is to be no more commutation—no more ticketing of any sort. The reason of this simply is, that these ferries are miserably poor property. They only pay 8 per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and 100 to 500 per cent. to directors.

Belshazzar Martin.

One of the most remarkable painters that England has produced was JOHN MARTIN, who is more frequently called BELSHAZZAR MARTIN. He introduced a style of art that was entirely new. He mined upon the grandest subjects that the human mind could grasp, and put upon canvas the sublimest imaginings of MILTON, the vast and solemn narratives of the Old Testament, and the superhuman visions of the Apocalypse. Only the audacity of genius or the stolidity of dullness would dare to approach such lofty themes, and nothing but eminent success in the execution could excuse the profanity of attempting to delineate the sublime exasperations of the oracles of Jehovah, which are terrifying in their vagueness. But to this wonderful artist nothing was too grand for the scope of his imagination, or too difficult for the mastery of his pencil. He is well known on this side the Atlantic by the mezzotint engravings of some of his more celebrated pictures, such as his illustrations of Paradise Lost, among which the Satan in Council is preëminent for its grandeur of conception and the solemn mystery which pervades it; the Exodus from Egypt, the Deluge, Smiting the First-born, and Belshazzar's Feast. But none of his paintings have ever been exhibited in this country until within a few days past. Just before his death he finished three, representing the Day of Judgment, the End of the Earth, and the Plains of Heaven. It will be seen by these titles that the subjects are such as he loved to work upon, and the pictures themselves strike us as the highest evidences of his remarkable powers that we have seen. They are strictly orthodox in treatment, and conform to the popular ideas of all Christendom, for they owe their inspiration to the holy page of Scripture. It is from this point of view only that they are to be considered as representations of their subjects, but as works of art they must be submitted to the same tests by which all works of art are tried, let their subjects be what they may. The largest of the three paintings is the "Day of Judgment," and the artist has combined the earthly and celestial portion of it in a wonderfully skillful manner, without causing any confusion of ideas or incongruity of materials. The old painters, and even the eminent religious painters of the German school, found a very easy method of surmounting all the difficulties of representing Heaven and earth on the same canvas, by disregarding them altogether and making their personages pass from one sphere into the other as though there were no impassable gulf between life and death, between time and eternity. There is not, in fact, any difference between them, except that the celestial beings tread the air as though it were the firm earth, and the inhabitants of the earth lift their hands up into the heavens. There are no such solecisms in MARTIN's compositions. The earth is earthy, and Heaven and Hell have an atmosphere of their own. In the "Day of Judgment" the lower part of the picture is occupied by the earth, its denizens and cities; the upper part is the abode of eternal goodness, and of just men made perfect. The Saviour of the world sits with his open book before him in an effulgent atmosphere of purity; two angels pronounce the doom of mankind, and the earth parts in the centre, the blessed remain in serene content on one side, while the damned souls on the other plunge howling into the black pit of despair, temples totter, railroad cars rush furiously down the awful chasm, and the whole scene is a wild pell-mell of all the materials of the earth. Slaves, masters, popes, priests, emperors, kings, queens, rioters, and revelers, are all seen rushing down to their doom. On the other side are the great men of the earth. All who have been eminent in art, in literature, and science, are placidly emerging from their graves, and preparing to ascend into the regions of the blessed. In the distance lies the great city, with its splendors of architecture, which this artist has been so fond of representing; and, as he was not here confined to the monotonous but vast ranges of Egyptian piles which he has introduced into his Scriptural subjects, he has exercised his imagination in the creation of huge magnificences of architectural design, which are as wonderful for the beauty of detail they exhibit, as for the fertility of invention indicated in the variety of forms, and in the vast distances of the perspective. The coloring of this picture, and the exquisite finish of the subordinate subjects, which do not in the least impair the breadth of design or the grandeur of effect, we were not prepared to find in MARTIN's pictures.

The Destruction of the Earth by the bursting of its central fires forms the subject of the second of these pictures, and the artist has succeeded in forming a combination of terrific effects which will satisfy the most exacting appetite for the wild and terrible in nature. The Plains of Heaven is a subject beyond the scope of the human imagination, and even the daring pencil of the painter of "Satan in Council" might have hesitated to attempt the delineation of such scenes. Even MARTIN could not succeed here, and his picture is simply a tame and vague landscape which has no elevation of sentiment or poetical feeling. It is neither Heaven nor Earth, but an emasculated landscape with all the pleasurable characteristics of the earth omitted.

As specimens of the highest efforts of one of the most original artists of the modern school of English paintings, these three pictures are well entitled to the attention of our public.

Thalberg's Concert.

THALBERG, the most eminent Pianist of the present day—an artist who is known in every clime, and whose compositions are the glorious effort of every beautiful and aspiring pianiste—announces his first concert for Monday, the 10th November. When the excitement of the election shall have died away, we shall turn to THALBERG for the next one.

Foreign Personal Gossip.

The *Inzaikie Russe* states that the Emperor ALEXANDER, in consideration of the happy re-establishment of friendly relations between Russia and France, has invested the French Ambassador Extraordinary, Count DE MORNY, with the Order of St. Andrew. This order is regarded in Russia as an honor of a peculiarly exclusive character.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has written an autograph letter to Queen ISABELLA of Spain, which for some days created quite an excitement in political circles. It is now stated, on authority, that the letter contained neither political advice nor recommendation, but was merely a congratulatory epistle.

Mrs. A'BECKET, widow of the late gifted magistrate, has been granted a pension of £100 per annum; ministerial liberality has been further shown in the gift of £100 towards the maintenance of Mr. ANGUS B. REACH, a distinguished author.

Le Nord says that the Grand Duke of Tuscany "complains of the crowd of English tourists who invade his State, and who put themselves in communication with the revolutionary chiefs, thereby encouraging agitation."

HOGAN, the Irish sculptor, has just sent to Paris the model of his monumental statue of O'CONNELL for the purpose of being cast in bronze. The inauguration of the statue will take place next month in Dublin.

The London *Star* says, facetiously: "The Coldstream Guards have been bereft of their beards! The last token of the Crimean service (the medal excepted) has been swept away by a stroke of the razor."

It is stated that General WINDHAM, who distinguished himself so greatly at the attack on the Redan, has been offered and will accept a divisional command in the British Indian Army.

It is understood among the friends of the late Miss MITFORD, that selections from her Correspondence are in preparation by Rev. W. HARNESS, her executor and friend of many years.

Prince NAPOLEON is about to publish a book illustrated with numerous engravings, giving an account of his recent tour in the north of Europe.

General TOTLEBEN has just arrived at Berlin, on his way to some of the German baths.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—A second edition of Mr. EVERETT's Albany Oration, accompanied by the record of proceedings at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory and the State Geological Hall, is published this morning, one large issue having been exhausted by the demand.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 1.

POETRY.—"The Fourth of November."

SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD.—"Free and Slave Labor."—Delivered at Buffalo, Oct. 24.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.—Discussion between Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and Hon. L. H. CHASE.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Letter from Col. FREMONT.

FROM EUROPE.—The *Atlantic's* news.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—[Extra copies]

EDITORIALS.—The Prospect. A Word to Moral Men. Fraudulent Admissions and Solemn. The Significant Admissions and Solemn. The Hope. The Work to be Done. Northern Democrats. The Unnatural Coalition. Order Reigns at Warsaw. Lieut. Gov. Church calling out to Repel Invasion. The Buchanan Jumping-Jacks. Saying by Madame. The Money Trouble in France. Suppression of the Slave-Trade. Good News from California. News by the *Illinois*. The Meat Market.

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1 copy for.....$1.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The most choice selection just received from Europe; at H. S. ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway. These goods have been selected by Mr. ROGERS in person, and comprise every variety of jet bracelets and other ornaments, papier mache desks, inlaid work boxes, ladies' reticules, traveling bags, &c., with the most extensive variety of articles in China, glass, bronzes, porcelains, parian ware, &c. Also every article for the toilet, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c., all imported, and sold at prices lower than ever before offered in this market.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Will be found by using Dr. Bush's MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT; it cures in one night, at a cost of only 25 cents. Principal depôt, BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by other Druggists.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(FROM LONDON,)
Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.
☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

From the London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that they were deaf, and then, by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies, and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease proceeded on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who previously to that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
from the
ASSIGNEE OF DANIEL CLARK & CO.
Comprising in part, Shirts and Collars, Dressing Robes, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Traveling Shawls, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., are prepared to offer great bargains to
CASH OR APPROVED MERCHANTS.
The Stock will be ready for inspection on Friday, 24th inst.
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No. 11 Warren-st., up-stairs.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded premiums medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON (late 297 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of CURTAINS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACES and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other house. We invite the attention of close buyers.

ELEGANT FANCY VELVET VESTS.....$6 00 to $8
Cashmere Vests.....$4 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Vests.....$4 50 to $5
Fine Black Cassimere Vests.....$3 50 to $5
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Extensive
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68
Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its
SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER.
If used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
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VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will soon remove in a few weeks to his new stores, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., and having in preparation for Spring and his own works a large assortment of new goods, intended for the trade, he now offers the same at reduced prices his entire stock of China, Glass, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Lamp Fixtures, at greatly reduced prices. A general reduction will be made.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which combine the two great points of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, which will run four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

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LADIES' KANSAS MEETING.—AN ADJOURNED meeting will be held, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, Nov. 1. Earnest women, who are willing to do as well as to feel, are invited to be present.

A preliminary meeting will be held, at 11 o'clock, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the residence of Mrs. R. McGregor Noyes, No. 68 East 27th-st.

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RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patented RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference.—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 24 Maiden-lane.

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No. 304 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and stand all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold only at 2 Astor House. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Double-Season Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., offer for sale a large assortment of trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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NEW SALT GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY,
ORNAMENTAL HAIRCLOTHS,
BRONZE PAPER HANGINGS
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SOLOMON & HART'S,
No. 95 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
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OPENING EVERY STEAMER.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—A SADDLE WEIGHING 75LBS. BEST reference given. Apply at the City Hotel, Broadway, cor. Liberty-st., to-day, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. Apply at 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with board, at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NO. 38 WASHINGTON-PLACE, a few doors from Broadway, a handsomely furnished parlor floor and second story front room, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife, at No. 218 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NO. 210 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 7th-av., a handsomely furnished parlor floor, with folding doors; also, a small bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. The house is first-class in every respect.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 9 East 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 21 East 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

A large meeting of ladies took place yesterday afternoon [illegible] to hear an address from Mrs. C. L. H. [illegible], Mrs. Gerrit Smith, and Mrs. Clarina Howard Nichols, on the importance of immediate organized effort to free this Territory from slavery. The ladies called the meeting to order and said that the entire State of New-York needed to be aroused into activity for the collection of material aid for Kansas. Should any more required, and every family must do something for the persecuted people of this Territory, during the remainder of the ensuing winter.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, briefly addressed the meeting. He said not there, he said, to utter anything for political effect, but was prompted by a higher motive. What politicians said of the sufferings of Kansas was true, in fact. The establishment of slavery there was a political question; but the protest-ing of the free white population there, came immedi-ately from the heart, without reference to the result of any political election. The people of Kansas were all [illegible] as any other citizens of the United States, but they had been despoiled, and left to themselves, but they had been compelled, and must live on charity for some time, as they could get no work, and there was no capital to employ them. Provisions there were entirely destitute, and had to be brought in from other parts. It was also [illegible] on every side, and should be immediately [illegible]. The Governor introduced Mrs. Nesmonds [illegible].

Mrs. Nesmonds is a lady of tall stature and [illegible] appearance. She is near the middle age, wears a pro-fusion of black curls, and yesterday was dressed in black silk, she called upon her sisters of New-York to assist the people of Kansas. She alluded to Mr. ATTY, who was so crowded at the account to be heard of the sufferings of the Free settlers in that Territory, that he could not only a brave man could weep, and gave [illegible] towards their assistance. That sum would feed them for only two weeks, so that immediate assist-ance must be rendered by the citizens of New-York. Women, by hundreds, were starving in Kansas, and those suffering women had taken of their undoubtedly [illegible] to make clothes for the men who were protecting them. She had been recently in Connecticut, and among those there was a lady with two cents in her pocket, who sold one to Kansas. When [illegible] starving, she (the speaker) had collected money for that country, and now she would beg brethren, in return, to assist her own countrymen in Kansas. Would say ladies present form a com-mittee to collect funds? She asked no more from others than she did herself. She had heard, when a child, that God could save the world without any as-sistance from us, and she asked why He didn't do it. Her experience had taught her that God gave this labor to us, that we might so develop ourselves, as to gain heaven here and heaven hereafter. Soon it would appear that the highest moral virtue of woman would be to aid the suffering, and they would not be unfitted to make home happy by going outside of home.

Mr. HYATT said that an immediate organization must take place, as the supplies must reach Kansas by Dec. 1. The ladies had better organize at once, as they were better solicitors than men.

Mrs. NICHOLS requested a young lady to take a pencil and paper and collect the names of the ladies in the meeting who were willing to work for Kansas. The young lady did so, and reported a large number [illegible]. It was proposed to hold [illegible] before the City was divided into dis-tricts. The ladies intend to call from house to house, and make personal application for assistance.

What the Police are Good For.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a body of 1,000 men in this City, uni-formed, equipped and salaried, called a "Police force," it might [illegible] by, they were considered a necessary institution for the preservation of public order and protection of property. What have they done? All that I can discover of their present oc-cupation is marching with military and target com-panies, and [illegible] processions, to insult and [illegible] with private citizens, for the miserable pur-pose of showing off their own brief authority, and encouraging the outrageous nuisance of these ragged [illegible], now so rife in town.

Scarcely a day but Broadway, always thronged with [illegible] traffic, is cleared partially or wholly by the illegal requisition of these marching Policemen.

There is one lanky-legged little sergeant, a short, stout, carroty-built star, with huge black whiskers out-side, and enormous tobacco quid inside his cheeky, who actually does nothing else than head these target companies—a regular foot-cat that little sergeant.

Yesterday not less than eight policemen marched [illegible] in front of the Keystone Club, of Philla-delphia, a political procession in which they have no business to appear, by express provision of the [illegible].

Almost new occurs, where are the police? No-where. If a robbery occurs, or a person is knocked down, [illegible], day or night, who makes the ar-rest? [illegible] made by a citizen.

[illegible] is got up, how is it quelled? [illegible] it out, and then transfer what's [illegible] to [illegible], who finish it—no policemen [illegible].

Now where are the policemen all this time? Look sharp and you will see them in squads of three or more in every corner out of harm's way, squirting tobacco juice and enjoying [illegible].

Inside of the American Museum corner—always a bench there cutting their nails, spitting and chatting.

In a [illegible] shop in Fulton-street, near Broadway, there are always two or more—regular relief guard—[illegible] to the non-adulteration of the good whisky on their beats.

In various vestibules of buildings along Broadway they are to be found, reading newspapers, smoking cigars, and always, invariably, inevitably spitting.

There is one great exception to these remarks in a gallant fellow who acts as Colossus to the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. He is a good-looking, kind-hearted fellow, is Colossus; always that, with one foot on either curb, and under him pass safely delicate women and timid children, while omnibus horses stop for fear of his cunning eye, lest if they come too close to his outstretched legs.

The fact is that the police force (Force! bah!) has become a wretched incubus upon this community. It is getting due, and it is high time that the press took up the subject, and brought it before the "pas-senger," who pay taxes and are denied all other privileges. So much for the greatest

HUMBUG OF THE DAY.

Indignation of a Newly-Married Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Two fellow-sufferers have "related their ex-perience" of the City Post; permit me in like manner to relieve feelings long pent up.

I was married last April, and addressed wedding cards to all my friends. I mailed them in a newspa-per office in Fulton-street, and ever since then have been surprised to meet, instead of congratulations, cold shoulders and turned-up noses. My surprise, however, has long since given way to indignation, for the cards are not delivered yet.

Thus I may claim even a greater share of commis-seration than my two fellow-sufferers who have gone this way before me, and feel justified in being

AN INDIGNANT BENEDICK.

A Direction Not Found in the Directory.

Not one in a dozen of those citizens of New-York who sometimes find occasion to cross the Fulton Ferry, are aware that the shortest route from Broadway to the foot of Fulton-street for persons coming from up-town is through Beekman-street. People from up-town going to Brooklyn by this Ferry generally go down to Fulton-street, and thus reach the place of embarkation, which by cutting across the Park and proceeding through Beekman-street they might reach that point with much less perambulation. Beekman is a wide street and is a less crowded one than Fulton. So for those bound Brooklynward who are fond of rapid progress and desire to be economical of footsteps this is by far the best route for reaching the Fulton Ferry.

Medical.

In New-York it is quackery for a surgeon to ad-vertise his specialty, but in Boston, where they live under the same code of ethics, Profs. H. HEDGLOW, Geo. HAYWARD, Drs. J. V. C. SMITH, and JNO. W. WARREN are privileged to recommend a new method of treating genital diseases, curvatures, &c., without pain or suffering. Indeed, such advertise-ments are daily published in Boston, but let any young physician in New-York try it on! Fellows of the Academy, Members of the National Association, is quackery a matter of latitude? Is "professional honor" sectional?

☞ In our beloved country the majority always rule—providing they have the inspectors. Hence the value of making a strong case doubly sure, by "get-ting the inspectors." In the Nineteenth Ward our Democratic friends are particularly appreciative of their duties, and have appointed "tried" inspectors. The Health Department has taken good care to protect its interests in that vicinity also, in the same sure way.

☞ The 3d daily newspaper printed in Vir-ginia died at Lynchburg, and the subscription price was $50 per annum. The daily paper of that date was not so large by a dozen of common foolscap; and a dozen of those columns of close, [illegible] reading matter as one finds in a two-cent daily of our day. Now the DAILY [illegible] of Richmond is $6 a year. Talk of the good old times!

☞ The Jones-street School, whose building will shortly be torn down to make way for the Bow-ery Extension, will probably be accommodated in the [illegible] of the church corner of Oliver and Henry streets. The School Officers of the Fourth Ward have had selected a site for a new school-house, and have decided to hire the basement of the church at a yearly rent of $1,200, provided the Board of Educa-tion concurs with them in the propriety of doing so.

☞ Going up town a few nights since, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when within one block of Broad-way, we saw three females fall into a violent dispute, from which they soon came to blows. They fought like tigers, and such yells, screams, oaths, we have not heard for a twelvemonth before. It lasted several minutes, but not a policeman saw, heard or dreamed of it.

☞ Workmen are engaged putting a new fence around the Washington statue in Union-square. It is an improvement which was loudly called for: the puny little railing that has inclosed it up to the pres-ent time was a disgrace to it. The new fence will be much larger, including more space, and circular in form. The coping of granite is being laid down, and the whole will shortly be finished.

☞ JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Esq., of this City, has prepared and will publish, in a few days, an Abstract and Digest of the opinions delivered in the *Court of Claims* since its organization. It will contain a great deal of matter of decided interest and value to mem-bers of the Bar.

☞ A portion of Pine-street, between Nassau and William, is being paved with blocks of granite. It is done at private expense.

☞ A fine exhibition of the works of Mr. GEO. H. HALL is open at the Galleries of GOUPIL & Co. The pictures are for exhibition, and not for sale.

☞ Mrs. ELIZABETH DEWINT died at Fishkill Landing, last Friday, aged 97 years.

☞ The Graham Light Guard, accompanied by Robertson's Band, and commanded by Capt. EDWARD CASENS, proceeded to Weehawken on their second annual parade, on Wednesday. They had a fine time and the day passed off pleasantly.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 22.

Judge HALL has sent down his decisions in the following cases heard before him, when last he held the District Court in this City:

COLLISION IN HELL GATE—APPORTIONMENT.

William Jarvis vs. *The Steamboat State of Maine.*—My examination of this case has confirmed the impres-sion, received at the hearing, that both vessels were in fault.

The collision occurred in the day time and those in charge of the colliding vessels ought to have known that if they continued to approach each other with unabated speed they would necessarily pass at a point where both vessels would be subject to the powerful action of a strong ebb tide, which, from the course and changes of the cur-rent at and near that point, would change suddenly and very considerably the course and position of the schooner and affect, to a greater or less extent, the direction and progress of the steamer. Neither the one nor the other could be wholly under control but both would be necessarily more or less driven out of the track which it was deemed most desirable to pursue.

To heed safely, under such circumstances, in the most difficult and dangerous position of the narrow channel of Hell Gate required very extraordinary care and a consum-petent degree of skill, on the part of those in charge of their respective vessels.

Although the evidence is in many respects conflicting and unsatisfactory, I am of the opinion that the requisite diligence, care and skill were not exerted on board the schooner, and that the steamer, which should either have slackened her speed and waited in comparatively still water until the schooner had passed the point of dan-ger, or have proceeded with the utmost care and caution, and if necessary at less speed until the danger was over,—was likewise in fault.

Having, with a full knowledge of the danger, elected to proceed, the steamer must be held in fault unless it ap-pears that those to whose management she was intrusted managed her with the requisite skill and with the utmost care, and that the fault of those in charge of the schooner was solely the cause of the collision.

I cannot say the schooner alone was in fault. The course and management of the steamer were not such as to give the pilot of the schooner clear and unmistakable notice of the side the master of the steamer intended to take in passing, and the helm of the schooner may have been, and probably was, ported a moment before the col-lision—either intentionally or instinctively and involun-tarily—in consequence of the uncertainty in regard to the steamer's intentions and the feeling of danger which this uncertainty was so well calculated to excite.

It is also quite clear that there was no sufficient lookout kept upon the schooner, and her course and management were not such as to indicate distinctly which side of the steamer or what part of the channel the pilot of the schooner intended to take; and it is almost certain (al-though it is sworn that a careful lookout was kept on the steamer) that both vessels proceeded in fancied security, or at least without any just conception of the danger im-pending—the schooner without shortening sail and the steamer without checking her speed, until it was too late to prevent the collision which ensued.

I repeat, that the testimony upon which I have formed these conclusions, is, in many respects, conflicting and un-satisfactory; but the case is certainly one of mutual fault or else one of inscrutable fault—and in either case, the rule of the admiralty is to divide the damages.

There must be a reference to a Commissioner to ascer-tain the damages occasioned by the collision which will be in part borne by the libelant, and neither party is to be entitled to costs as against the other.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Lord.

DAMAGES TO CARGO—ON DECK FREIGHT—PAROL CON-TRACT OF AFFREIGHTMENT—CUSTOM.

John Clifton vs. *A quantity of Cotton—William H. Sheldon* vs. *The brig Water Witch, &c.—John H. Brower et. al.* vs. *The Same.*—In the suit first above entitled, the libelant seeks to recover the freight, claimed to be due to the *Water Witch*, for the transportation on board that vessel of the cotton libeled, from a port in Texas to New-York City. This claim of the owner of the *Water Witch* is resisted on the ground that the cotton received on shipboard by the fault of the master and owners of the vessel, a damage exceeding in amount the whole freight, which would otherwise have been due for such transpor-tation.

The other suits are prosecuted to recover such damages to the cotton, and the three suits were were heard together.

I think the evidence sufficiently establishes the right of the libelants, Sheldon and Brower & Co., to maintain these suits in their own names, as the consignees and agents of the shippers, having a personal interest, by rea-son of advances made upon the cotton consigned to them respectively. It is true that the bills of lading prepared and presented by the shippers for the master's signature, and in which these libelants were named as consignees were never signed by the masters, but his refusal to sign these bills was based upon grounds entirely distinct from the objection that they did not name the proper consignees, and on the arrival of the vessel at New-York they were by him recognised as the consignees of the cotton, by deliv-ering it to them as such, and presenting to them his bill for the freight thereof.

The charter party proved in these cases was not made with the shippers or consignees, nor were they or either of them bound by its provisions, or even made acquainted with its contents. The cotton was shipped, as upon a general ship, at a uniform rate of freight, and there was no agreement or consent on the part of the shippers that part of the cargo should be carried on deck. It was therefore, the duty of the master—as it is always the duty of a master, in the absence of any contract, consent or es-tablished usage, allowing the cargo, or a part of it, to be carried on deck—to carry it under deck, as would be re-quired under a clean bill of lading. Upon a parol con-tract of affreightment, where there are no express stipula-tions in regard to the extent of the shipowner's liability, the extent of that liability, as implied by law, is doubtless that which is ordinarily assumed under the customary or common bill of lading, and the goods must, as a general rule, be carried under deck. I agree that a well-known and well-established custom to carry on deck at the ship-per's risk, in a particular trade and between particular ports, in the absence of any express contract or consent on the part of the shipper or owner of the freight, avails in respect to that particular trade, the force of the general rule, which had its origin in the general usages of com-merce; and this, whether the contract of affreightment in the particular case is by parol, or is contained in the ordi-nary form of what is called a clean bill of lading. But such particular custom must be clearly established, and well known. The established rule upon the subject is well laid down by Judge Ware, in the case of the *Paragon*, (*Ware's Rep.* 326, 327 and 328,) with his accustomed precision and elegance of expression, as well as with the accustomed accuracy of that learned and able Admiralty judge. (See also the *Rebecca, Ware*, 210, 211.)

But in this case there is no satisfactory proof of such a custom. On the contrary, the preponderance of the proof is against the existence of such a custom. Besides, the freight agreed to be paid was a uniform rate, and the or-dinary rate of under-deck freight, and if, as stated by Mr. Justice Story, in Vernard vs. Hudson, 2 Sumner, 205, an agreement that goods shipped under a clean bill of lading are to be carried on deck, may be deduced from the fact that the goods are by the terms of such bill to pay deck freight only, it would seem to follow that an agree-ment for the payment of under-deck freight, in the ab-sence of any proof of an express contract to the contrary, ought to be held to establish conclusively the obligation of the master to carry the goods under deck.

Upon the whole evidence then, I shall hold that the li-abilities of the *Water Witch* are the same as though the cotton had been shipped under a clean bill of lading, (ex-cept that there is no admission that the cotton was shipped in good order,) and had given such a bill of lading to the consignees in the libelants in the suits for damages.

In regard to the condition of the cotton when it was shipped, and the great question in regard to the damage received on shipboard, and for which the vessel is liable, there is a most decided conflict of testimony, equalling in that respect the conflict of testimony in a cause at law between two vessels, each with a numerous crew, who view, and generally testify under the influence of the natural and strong prejudice always felt in favor of their sel and owners. Nevertheless, I cannot doubt that the very bad condition of the cotton at the time of its delivery in New-York resulted in part at least from damage for which the vessel is liable. It is true that no damage by reserved in the bills of lading, and certainly the vessel is not li-able for the whole damages received from the bales of cotton first packed in bales to its arrival in New-York. I can see no satisfactory mode of determining the amount of dam-ages (as distinguished from "average") for which the vessel or damages received before shipment) for which the *Water Witch* is liable, except by a reference to a Commissioner, with full opportunity to produce all the evidence which can be adduced upon this question.

There must, therefore, be an order of reference in the three suits to ascertain:

1. The amount of freight upon the cotton delivered in New-York by the libelants respectively; showing only all those cases in which no more of the cotton in any one bale-ly received on deck. (*Vernard* vs. *Hudson*, 2d Sum-ner, 204.)

2. The amount of sea damage upon each bale of such cot-ton, for which the bale is responsible.

3. The amount of any damages in consequence of such injury as the commissioner shall determine, according to the rights of the parties, (*Vernard* vs. *Hudson*, 2d Sumner, 204.)

For the vessel, Messrs. Beebe & Donohue. For the sub-signers, Messrs. Owen and Vose.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

A fine of $25 each was imposed upon three Ju-rors for non-attendance this morning.

The trial of Charles Gilbert, who stands indicted for murder on shipboard, was postponed till Wednesday next.

Judge NELSON then called the civil calendar, but no case was found ready. After notifying the members of the bar that unless their cases were ready when called, they would hereafter go off for the term, the Court adjourned till Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 9 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

NOW FOR THE SLAVING COME ON.

On return of process on the libel against the *Pinschits*, besides Weinberg and Weiss claiming as own-ers of the vessel and Mr. Pierce Clarence Clark, of the Custom House, claiming a half-interest as informer, un-der the statute, J. W. Ferrain and F. C. Abree filed claims alleging an interest in themselves respectively, to certain portions of the cargo. Maurice De Costa, indict-ed for filling out the *Pinschits*, having been surrendered by one of his sureties, the other Mr. Verone was exone-rated from his recognizance. De Costa is now safe in Bridge-street jail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Ordway.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE "NINETY DAYS IN THE INSPECTING."

Jean J. Sutter et al. vs. *Thomas T. Wright.*—The examination of Mr. Wright, whose career was briefly out-lined in yesterday's TIMES, was resumed this morning by adjournment. He testified in substance as to his personal matters, that he lived in Twenty-third-street after his return from Europe; held stock in a carpet concern; that he owned, when he rode to the store at all, his mother's carriage. He afterwards sold three horses. As to the furniture of the house in Twenty-third-street, where he was living, he stated that none of it was his; it belonged to his mother-in-law and aunt, who removed a part, and the balance sold. At the time of his first arrest he had an ac-count at the Bank of North America, and afterwards a private account at the Hanover Bank, but at no other banks. He never used this private account but once.

The goods he removed to New-Jersey, he stated were handed over to Mr. Thompson. He did not know the amount of his liability to Denniston, Wood & Co., but supposed it to be about $20,000. When the goods were handed over they were to be sold at auction, and the pro-ceeds were to be applied to this debt. The goods brought about $16,000, with some charges to be deducted. He did not know how much of the debts of the concern he had collected since the failure, but he thought it was not $5,000. The amount of $7,000 in the Glasgow Bank was used to pay the debts of Murry Gow.

As to the capital on which he commenced business, he stated that his mother gave his brother and himself the sum of $15,000, and subsequently lent them the same amount. He commenced business in December and failed on the 4th of April. He had settled, since his failure, foreign debts to the amount of $40,000, and said that if they had let him alone he would have paid the whole. Of the debts for goods actually purchased by the firm, he thought they now owed not more than $2,000.

Mr. THOMPSON commenced a cross-examination, but af-ter a few unimportant questions, the matter was adjourned to Saturday next. O'Gorman and Wilson, for plaintiff; Foster and Thompson, for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

The Park Bank vs. *Robert Davis and Fredricks.*—This is a motion for an attachment against Fredricks for an alleged contempt of Court, in violating the order for receiver, in refusing to deliver up the keys of store Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway. The defendant admits that hav-ing the keys, and also the stock of goods in said stores, claims that under the order he was not bound to deliver the stock of the goods to the United States Trust Company, but only to collect the proceeds of the sale when progress-ing. The plaintiffs contended, at some length that the order required all the property of every sort, belonging to Davis, to be delivered, and the refusal of Mr. Fredricks, the assignee, to do so, was an act of contempt. They therefore opposed the motion for attachment.

The counsel being unable to agree upon an order, his Honor took the papers, and will render his decision to-morrow.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 24.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Anthony De Leyer vs. *Thomas L. Bringam.*—INGRAHAM, J.—So far as relates to the property, the injunc-tion should be continued.

The claim of the plaintiff for his weekly pay and his share of the profits, is a mere demand for money, and furnishes no ground for an injunction, though he be re-fused employment. For that injury his remedy is by an action for damages.

To protect the parties from continuing the business, would be depriving the plaintiff of one of the com-pensation he is entitled to, if improperly removed, without affording any benefit, and the injunction restraining the defendant from using the property, would only be an in-jury to all the parties, unless it is proper to grant the mo-tion for a receiver.

The proper construction of these agreements between the parties is not free from difficulty. If the property is to revert to the plaintiff on a violation of the agreement, it may be proper that the receiver should be appointed; but the disposition of the property by the receiver should not be offered until the respective rights of the parties are settled by the Court.

If the defendant will give a bond to be approved by one of the judges to secure the plaintiff against any damages in his claims upon the property in question, then the motion for the receiver will be denied, and the injunction modi-fied, so far as to permit the defendants to continue the bu-siness as contemplated by the original contract.

If not, the motion to dissolve or modify the injunction is denied, and the motion for a receiver granted, but no authority to sell the property is granted until the further order of the Court thereon.

Costs of these motions on both sides to abide event.

Leeman Brockway vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Ordered that a commission issue to George W. Fletcher, United States Consul at Aspinwall, in the Re-public of New Granada, to examine on each upon Inter-rogatories, George N. Williams, Nathaniel Jackson, and N. W. Began, of Aspinwall aforesaid, witnesses for the defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.—Match, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, sp. g. *Byot* (to wagon)				
J. WHELPLEY, b. g. *Brattleborough* (in harness) pd. for't.				
OUTSIDE.—Match, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.				
W. WHELAN, b. m. *Iola* (to wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.)	1	1	2	1
H. WOODRUFF, ch. m. *Ellen* (in harness)	2	2	1	2
Time—2:36¼; 2:36¼; 2:36¾; 2:38; 2:39.				
Match, $200. Mile heats, in harness.				
H. WOODRUFF, s. gelding	1	1		
D. PITTER, blk. gelding	2	2		
Time—3:02; 2:58.				
Match $1,000; two mile heats in harness.				
M. WHELAN, b. m. *Iola*	1	1		
D. PITTER, b. g. *John Wendle*	2	2		
Time—5:00; 5:11¾.				

Match $500; mile heats best 3 in 5, *Hawley* in har-ness, *Jack Potter* to 400 pounds, wagon and driver.

J. WHELPLEY, g. g. *Hawley*	1	1	1
D. WALTON, b. g. *Jack Potter*	2	2	2
Time—2:45; 2:41; 2:42.			

Match $1,000; mile heats best 3 in 5, to wagon.

H. WOODRUFF, s. s. *Hiram Woodruff*	1	2	1	drawn.
Mr. STRONG, b. g. *Joe*	1	2	1	2 drawn.
Time—2:58½; 2:51¼; 2:47; 2:53.				

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, WED-NESDAY, Oct. 29. Match $500. Mile heats, to wagons.

Owner b. g. *Moss*	1 1
Owner blk. g. *Milleman*	2 2
Time, 3:01½; 3:02¾.	

Match $500. Mile heats to wagons.

Owner g. g. *Grey Jim*	Received forfeit.
H. WOODRUFF, black stallion	Paid forfeit.

Match $500. Mile heats, best three in five, in har-ness.

Mr. DOTY's b. s. *Black Morgan*	1	1	1
Mr. STRONG's s. s. *Sir Walter*	2	2	2
Time, 2:55, 2:52¾, 2:49.			

NEW-JERSEY.

THE COURTS.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer the criminal calendar is on, and the trials are proceeding.

CHARLES JOHNSON, tried on an indictment for coun-terfeiting, was found guilty. He was arrested in his father's house in Jersey City, while in the act of sign-ing a quantity of spurious money.

JAMES WILSON, tried on a charge of passing coun-terfeit money, was found guilty.

CHARLES LANGDON, tried on an indictment charging him with stealing a shawl, was found guilty. He was tried on another indictment, for stealing a watch while on the River. The Court decided that the of-fence was committed beyond the limits of its juris-diction.

MICHAEL G. GOGERTY, tried on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, was found guilty of assault and battery only. This is the case in which the prisoner decoyed a young girl across the River to Hoboken, and an attempt was made to drug her, on the New-York side of the River, by GOGERTY and another young man.

PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSEY, tried on a charge of as-sault and battery, was convicted.

☞ The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the N. J. Baptist State Convention, at its last meeting at Hightstown, on the 29th inst.

Resolved, That in view of the solemn issue now be-fore the country, between Freedom and Slavery, it is recommended that earnest supplications be offered up, especially on the coming concert for prayer, that the Great RULER of nations may direct the people so to determine this wealth, as that the bonders of oppres-sion be not enlarged.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO REFUND MAIL BAGS.—We are requested to state, for the information of members of Congress as well as Postmasters, that the canvas bags in which public documents are sent to and from Washington are the property of the Govern-ment, and should be returned as speedily as possible to the Superintendent's Office. As many of these bags are labeled to the address of members, some have suggested that they were to be retained as their private property.—*Union.*

A Criticism upon the Late Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

I wish to say a few words, through your col-umns, in relation to the National Agricultural Fair held at Philadelphia recently. I spent some three days in examining the great variety of articles on exhibition. My attention was mainly attracted to the agricultural implements. I was much gratified with the attractive display in this department. It certainly did great credit to the inventors and manu-facturers. As it was a National Fair, and the me-chanic, the inventor and farmer being invited, and urged to come from all parts of the United States to exhibit their stock and farming implements for com-petition, it was reasonable to suppose that the exhibitors would be liberally rewarded for the best stock and the best skill exercised in inventing and manufacturing agricultural implements of every de-scription. But, to my great surprise, I have just learned that there were no premiums awarded for the best farming tools. It seems workmanship, in-ventive genius, or improvements of any kind, are not taken into the account with the managers of this great National Society.

What are the facts? It is true that premiums were awarded to the firm making the greatest display of implements, regardless of merit in any other respect—and also to the firm exhibiting the greatest number of articles made by themselves, regardless of quality or skill exercised in getting up the articles. I see also that the Society had provided the enormous sum of two hundred dollars to be distributed by a dis-cretionary committee among the exhibitors who should enter their various articles of manufacture for competition. It seems by the report of this Commit-tee that they spent *two entire* days in examining the different articles on exhibition. They find some sixty kinds of agricultural implements entered for competi-tion, besides some fifty more on exhibition that were not entered according to the prescribed rules of the Society, and consequently were not entitled to a pre-mium; and the grave conclusion of this very wise, discretionary Committee is, that in view of the great merit of some, and the inferiority of other articles, and the informality of the entry of so many, and their want of confidence in their own judgment, and the very small amount of money appropriated for this department, and lest they do injustice to some, they will do justice to none, and award no premiums at all. Thus, after spending a week's time and not a small sum of money, many inventors and manufacturers have the consoling reflection, that after they have contributed liberally to make the National Agricultural Fair what it ought to be, a credit to the nation, they return to their respective homes without even a favorable notice from the Com-mittee—and this *is a National* Fair! I ask, in all candor, is this creditable to the managers of the United States Agricultural Fair? No! It is a shame, a disgrace. A backwoods county that could not show more skill in management ought to hide their faces in shame. $40,000 taken at this fair, and no awards for skill and improvements in one of the most useful branches of industry in this nation! What will the enlightened part of the world think of us? Think you that the mechanic and inventor will be gulled in such a national trap again? No wonder the report of the Committee on Agricultural implements was delayed till Saturday, when almost everybody had gone home. I think this whole affair, from begin-ning to end, (as it was managed,) was the greatest na-tional humbug ever got up. I think the National Fairs hereafter (if directed by present managers) bet-ter be turned entirely into exhibitions for race-horses and horse-jockeys, as that department seems to claim the greatest attention and cost. But as I did not intend to touch upon anything but what related to agricul-tural implements, I will not tax your patience further, but leave the matter, hoping a more able pen will take it up and do it justice. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 27, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Arrive and sell slowly at about former rates. Pearls, $8 90@$9; Pots, $8 12½@$8 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at previous figures. Java, 14½c. @14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9c. @11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at essentially un-changed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
Middling	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¾
Middling Fair	15	13	13¾	13¾
Fair	15¾	13¾	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and West-ern Flour is pretty active, but prices are unsettled. The receipts are moderate, but receivers are willing sellers, many of them being so from necessity, owing to tightness in monetary affairs. These circumstances tend to depress prices. The sales since our last embrace about 12,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 60@$6 90
Straight State	6 70@ 7 70
Favorite and Extra State	6 70@ 7 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 85@ 7 15
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 85@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 00@ 7 80
Extra Ohio	7 10@ 7 85
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian is scarce and quiet; superfine to extra can be had at $6 60@$7 70 ₩ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is pretty brisk at a steady. The trans-actions since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 45@$8 15 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet is worth $6@$6 25 for Ex-tra, Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $3 12½@$3 25 for half, and $6 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is a much more freely offered at reduced prices, but it is not more than wanted for. The sales since our last consist of about 81,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian white at $1 65@$1 72; pretty good Canadian red at $1 55; prime Western white at $1 70; good ordinary to prime do. red at $1 46@$1 57; good to prime Southern white at $1 65@$1 71; and strict-ly prime Southern red at $1 60 ₩ bushel. Rye active and firm at 85c.@89c. ₩ bushel; 2,500 bushels have been dis-posed of thereat. Oats are in good request, and are worth 35c.@37c. for Ohio and Lake; 38c.@39c. for State; 41c.@ 44c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern ₩ bushel. Barley is in good demand, and is firm at $1 15@$1 30 ₩ bushel; 7,500 bushels were reported as having been sold within the range. Corn is brisker and 1@2c. dearer. There were 18,000 bushels received, about 44,000 bushels sold at 66c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 68c.@69½c. for mixed; 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern yellow, and 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern white, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There have been 1,200 bales River disposed of at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are moderately inquired for, and are stiffly held at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 2½c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales of 70 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $30, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady at 85c. for Com-mon, and 90c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears rather quiet, yet firm. New-Orleans, 55c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 50c.@54c.; Cuba Musco-vado, 45c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 39c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally about the same.

OILS—Are without activity or change in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving, sales having tran-spired since our last of about 1,000 bbls., at $21 25 for Mess, and $18 12½@$18 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand and are heavy at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transac-tions since our last reach about 325 bbls. and ex. ordinary to Prime at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand for Prime Cuts, and the transactions since our last reach 450 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 50@ $12 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $17@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is active and buoy-ant, at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 12c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for Prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 8c.@10½c., ₩ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 125 tcs. of common to choice, here and to arrive, at from $4@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, sales having been made since our last of about 1,500 hhds. Cubs, &c., in lots, at from 8¼c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were procured at 12c.@13½c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison trans-pired at 23¾c.@24c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were essentially unaltered. For Liver-pool—Cotton, ¼d.@⅝d., ₩ lb.; Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d., ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d., ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Tobacco, 25s.@30s. ₩ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@30s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quota-tions.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—Farm for sale, on the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, three miles above the vil-lage, and within five minutes' walk of Staatsburg station of Railroad, containing 120 acres, in fine cultivation, with a neat cottage and extensive outbuildings. Also, 100 acres adjoining, without buildings. Both pieces have unsur-passed building sites, with extensive views of river and mountain scenery. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st., or of the subscriber, on the premises.

WALTER FICKETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—36 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of arable land,

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1856.—The State Bank at Sodus, Sodus Bay, (Sodus's Harbor,) Wayne County, having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by law and entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages described in the following schedule, and held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

| No. | Bond and Mortgage made by | | |

THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

NO MORE COMMUTATION.

A Movement Which Will Put Thousands in Good Humor.

THE FERRY RIGHTS—TO THE PUBLIC.

The Directors of the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, are again compelled to announce to the public that the receipts of the ferries under their charge are inadequate to their proper maintenance and improvement. When in August, 1854, they were constrained, under similar circumstances, to advance the rate of farriage for foot passengers from one to two cents, they fixed the price of tickets in small packages at one and one-half cents each, supposing that the advance made, together with the natural increase of business, would enable them to sustain the ferries in a manner satisfactory to themselves and to the public. In this, however, they have been greatly disappointed. The receipts, instead of increasing, as had been reasonably expected, have the past twelve months considerably diminished, while the expenses of running the ferries has not been less, except in the single article of coal, which is only $37,000 less than the previous year. Several important contemplated improvements in the condition of the ferries have had to be abandoned for want of means; and while the Directors have thus far been able to pay to their Stockholders the usual semi-annual dividends of four per cent., and no more, it has become evident that to continue to do so, and to provide adequately for the depreciation in value of their boats and ferry fixtures so as to return in full the money invested by the Stockholders on the final winding up of the Company, a larger revenue must be received than is at present yielded. The Stockholders have confided to the Directors the protection of their interests, and they would be faithless to their trust if they did not use all proper means in their power to secure the payment of principal and interest to every Stockholder. They cannot hesitate, therefore, however disagreeable the duty, to adopt such measures as will enable them faithfully to perform the trust reposed in them.

They therefore announce, that on and after the first day of November next, no tickets will be sold for less than two cents each, and that no tickets of commutation will be issued hereafter. They are constrained to adopt the measure last mentioned, from the fact that notwithstanding tickets have been issued during the last two years with the express condition, so stated on the ticket, that commuters shall show their tickets at each time of crossing, it has been found utterly impossible to enforce the condition, and the consequence has been, that as the Ferry masters cannot with certainty distinguish those who have commuted from those who have not, large numbers daily cross without paying any farriage. Such has been the experience for years past of every Ferry Company where the system of commutation has been practiced, and the present Company in adopting the determination of the Jersey City Ferry Company, to abandon the system altogether, are convinced that in doing so, they are not only doing justice to their stockholders, but also to all those who, by paying their farriage, are sustaining an important public institution, which, being essential to all who use it, should be sustained by all.

It has ever been the ambition and aim of the Directors, as it is undoubtedly the wish of the community, to have the farriages placed at the lowest possible rates. It is, however, of far greater importance that our ferries should be safe, and that they should afford all needed facilities for ready transmission of persons and property. When these are assured, and secured they must be at any cost, then cheapness is desirable, and must follow if means permit. The Directors are confident that in the ferries under their charge, all these qualities are combined. Their boats are safe, if the fact be admitted as evidence, that during a period of twenty years but three lives have been lost in consequence of any collision or accident—and they now transport twenty-five millions of people yearly—they afford all needed accommodation for ready and comfortable passage; and although it is hoped and believed that the farriages will ultimately be reduced, yet their cheapness, even now, cannot be questioned. By order of the Board of Directors.

N. B. MORSE, President.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 31, 1856.

A Woman's Reasons for Being on the Right Side.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1856.

My dear Mr. Editor:

It is all very well to say that "women have no business with politics;" I can tell you that if the men manage the politics, the women manage the men. I never reckoned to bother about them much myself, and in past times when they were voting for this President or that, I never had any choice in the matter; but somehow or other I have managed to get it through my hair now that if one man gets elected we have Slavery as a settled thing in Kansas, and if the other man's elected, we don't; so I go heart and soul for the other man. I don't know much about Slavery either, I only that men and women are called property, and that folks have a right (?) to separate mother and child, husband and wife, not to mention the privilege of whipping and maiming them, and other little amusements of that kind; and when I look at my little ORREN and MARY ELIZABETH and think of anybody's having the right to take them away from me and sell them, then I seem to feel what Slavery must be. I don't believe in meddling with it where it is, for it seems to me as hopeless as an inside cancer; but don't for mercy's sake inoculate Kansas with it. But you'll wonder what I am writing to you about it for; why, just to relieve my mind and conscience, and to do five dollars' worth of good to my country through you, as you know better how to apply it than I do; and I'd like to tell my sisters to use their influence. My husband calls himself a "Democrat," but he is an honest man, and for the sake of a party wouldn't vote for an evil. I said to him, "AMOS, will you vote for the extension of Slavery?" "Well, I don't believe Slavery's so bad as you make it out; some of them slaves is mighty comfortable; I guess they don't thank us for worrying about 'em." "What makes them run away, if they are so comfortable?" He didn't know little ORREN was sleeping in the cradle between us as I said it, and I pointed to him and said: "AMOS, would you like that child to die?" "Why! no, what do you mean?" "And yet wouldn't you rather God should take him than have him sold into captivity?" I saw he was kind o' melting down, but he said: "Oh! it's only once in a while they sell children from their parents." "Well, AMOS, do you set your face against one sale in Kansas. You can't help it where it is, but as you hope for mercy on a dying bed, let your hands and heart be free from that sin at the next election. And AMOS promised me.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

The Fillmore Torchlight Procession.

The "last rallying of the Fillmore Party, in this City, previous to the eventful day of election," took place last night, in the form of a torchlight procession, of which due notice was given several days since in the principal daily papers. The procession formed on Union-square, and proceeded down Broadway to Canal-street, thence to Hudson-street and Eighth-avenue, and through Fourteenth-street, into Broadway, where they dismissed. The procession took upwards of thirty minutes to pass any given point. Of the hundreds of mottoes on the transparencies we can only quote the following: "Buck and Breck can't come to time." "Southern Cotton Bells do good service. We may need them again." "Republicanism is a new name for Abolitionism—the dodge won't work." "Southern Cotton Market has done us good service."

At the head-quarters of ERASTUS BROOKS, No. 620 Broadway, the cheering was great, and the display of fireworks was considerable. To aid the illumination, several numbers of the Express newspaper were placed on fire and set on fire out of the windows. Still we noticed that there was no cheering out of the line of the procession. The by-standers on the sidewalks did not raise a cheer. It was a rather respectable, though somewhat dull affair.

☞ The Republican Central Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted a resolution requesting Judge WELLES to decline his Mayoralty nomination in place of A. J. BLEECKER, inasmuch as he, WELLES, was a candidate before, and received a large vote from the Republican Mayoralty Convention.

A resolution urging all Republicans to stand by their regular nominees, and utterly disregard all fusion and compromise with other parties, was also adopted.

☞ JNO. BULLOCK has not declined running for Congress—as was published by some of the papers yesterday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST.—Mr. DANIEL MOORE, of No. 66 Cherry-street, while quietly passing through Water-street about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, was violently assaulted by three men, who held him tightly, one of the rascals placing his hand upon his mouth to prevent him from giving an alarm. While thus held, one of the robbers ransacked his pockets, and took from him his wallet containing $20 in gold and silver coin. They then ran off, when Mr. MOORE called an alarm, which was heard by Officers MCGOWAN, SULLIVAN and HOLLAND, of the Fourth Ward, who gave chase and succeeded in capturing two of the alleged highwaymen, who gave their names as THOS. WILLIAMS and WM. FARRELL.

Mr. MOORE'S pocket-book, with the contents, was subsequently found on the sidewalk, near where the assault took place.

The prisoners, both young men, were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, when they stated, for their defence, that they were drunk, and knew nothing of the charge upon which they were arrested.

They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Police.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.

There is no question that can be presented in which our citizens have a deeper interest than that pertaining to the elective franchise. It is particularly the duty of those to whom is intrusted the administration of the criminal law to exercise all the power conferred upon them to protect the citizen in the full and free exercise of his rights as an elector. The law, if properly administered, will afford ample protection, as it imposes severe penalties upon those who violate it. Fear is expressed by many of our citizens, that attempts will be made on the day of election to prevent free access to the polls, and the free distribution of tickets by destroying the ticket-boxes of some of the candidates. Fears are also expressed with regard to the course the police will take on that day. It is reported that they have received instructions not to interfere to prevent such outrages, and some color is given to this rumor by the fact that the Captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police threatened to prevent a meeting in the Eighteenth Ward if anything was contemplated against Mayor WOOD. Now, that all those who engage in the violation of the laws governing elections, on the day of election, and all Policemen who on that day are so unmindful of the duty they owe to the public as to fail to perform it by the prompt arrest of all who interfere with electors in any manner, may be forewarned of the consequences, we take this method to apprise them of the nature of such offences, and of our intention as Judges and as members of the Police Commission. The interfering with or destroying ticket-boxes, is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary and by fine. It is also a misdemeanor, punishable in like manner, "to obstruct, hinder or delay any elector on his way to any poll where an election shall be held, or while he is exercising or attempting to exercise the right of voting." Upon conviction of either of these offences, the offender if brought before either of us, will be sentenced to the full penalty of the law. Any policeman who witnesses any violation of the law at the polls, and fails to arrest and make complaint against the offender, will, upon proof of the fact before the Police Commissioners, be REMOVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT, and, in addition thereto, prosecuted for the offence of "neglect of duty," which offence is a MISDEMEANOR, punishable by a fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and the full penalty of the law will follow conviction. We have been informed that some of the Policemen are of opinion that removals cannot be made, or the Board of Commissioners be convened, without the signature of the Mayor. This is not so. A *majority* of the Commissioners can appoint and remove without the consent of the Mayor, and it is the determination of a majority of the Board of Commissioners to hold the Police Department to a strict and rigid account for their conduct on the day of election. The offices of the Recorder and City Judge will be open on that day to receive complaints against those who violate the provisions of the Election Law.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr.,
E. S. CAPRON,
} Commissioners of Police.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

Fifth Ward Democratic Meeting.

Charlton-street is a somewhat narrow street, running at right angles out of Hudson. Out of the way of the cars, and just within the mouth of Charlton, the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN had, last evening, a very enthusiastic time of it. There might be 700 persons present; or, in the language of party, fifteen hundred. There were plenty of banners and transparencies, mottoes and devices. There were a good number of Roman candles, and even of rockets, and the horses that dragged the cars were too much accustomed to such things to be frightened. And in a little sanctum at the back of the groggery at the corner, the Committee and their friends found plenty of Scheidam Schnapps, (WOLFE'S genuine,) cigars, brandy, crackers and cheese, thus ministering to the bodily as well as to the mental wants and tastes of all sound Democrats. We must, in justice, say, that we saw no drunkenness. Among the distinguished visitors present, we have to enumerate Mr. THEODORE TOMLINSON, Mr. MINOR and Capt. GARRAGHTY, of the Sixth Ward Police.

The Chair was taken by JOEL WOLFE, Esq. There were sixteen Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries.

The first speaker was Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, who uttered little more than an apology for not making a speech. He was followed by Mr. J. B. HASKIN, after which somebody on the platform sang a song to the great amusement of the ladies, who sat at a window opposite. Mr. D. E. SICKELS, Capt. RYNDERS, and Mr. JOHN LUDEKER, were among the succeeding speakers, but they said nothing particularly new; neither did Gen. WALBRIDGE, unless it was new to contend that if BUCHANAN were not elected it would be impossible to preserve the Union.

Nineteenth Ward Evening School.

The newly-organized Evening School held in School-house No. 18, on Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, is in a very gratifying condition. The largest attendance present at any single session was 210, and the average attendance is 188. There are 21 pupils over 21 years of age, the average being about 17 years. In the highest class there are several boys who have left the Free Academy for business situations. Designing and ornamental drawing are taught with eminent success by Mr. HART, who also teaches the same branch in the Day School. Mr. FLEMMING teaches architectural and mechanical drawing to a class of twenty.

Master L. MORRA, a boy of 16, and an Italian by birth, one of the scholars, is already the author of an original opera, and numerous smaller compositions of merit, and is a music teacher. His favorite instrument is the violin, and his execution on the piano is bold and masterly. We have not found anywhere a school under better regulation than this, in any respect.

The pupils are of a very respectable class, and seem to vie with their teachers in preserving the most quiet and gentlemanly demeanor.

This school is under the charge of Mr. E. HYDE, aided by Messrs. E. A. WELSH, R. BURDEN, J. DICKES and H. BROWN. Great attention is given to bookkeeping and penmanship. We can do the youth of the neighborhood no favor more valuable than to urge their attention to this school. The school-rooms are very tastefully furnished, with a piano, all well warmed, lighted and ventilated.

Charge of Inhumanity to Passengers on Shipboard.

Captain WM. KNAPP, of the packet ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, just arrived from Liverpool, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of eighteen passengers coming over in his vessel, for cruel and inhuman treatment in not furnishing them sufficient food during the voyage, together with having made a violent and barbarous assault upon two of their number. These parties allege that they took steerage passage, and were to be furnished with provisions during the voyage. Instead of food being thus provided for them, they not only did not get the rations stipulated for, but for several days were given no food whatever. The result they state was that all of them suffered greatly from sickness caused by want of food. It is alleged further that ROBERT HARPER, one of their number, for venturing to remonstrate with the captain, was struck by him with a belaying pin, and his life endangered. Another, JOHN FITZPATRICK, they state, was suspended by a rope underneath his arms, his toes just touching the deck, till he fainted away.

The complaint will be examined into to-day before United States Commissioner BETTS.

Licenses of Cartmen.

Since the 15th of last month the Park west of the City Hall has daily for several hours presented a somewhat formidable and lively spectacle of cartmen's carts. The cause of the gathering has been renewal of licenses by cartmen for the ensuing year. To-day is the last day for renewal, and it is likely there will be a big run upon the Inspector of Carts. The number of licenses taken out thus far are 5,411. The whole number, including to-day's applications, will probably exceed 6,000. Last year the licenses given were 5,610. The price paid the City for renewal of licenses is fifty cents each. On Monday next applications are received for new licenses, in which case twenty shillings are paid. It is a noteworthy fact that in fifteen years the number of cartmen's licenses granted by the City has nearly doubled.

Fires.

In Fourteenth-street a fire broke out at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the rectifying establishment of LAZARUS & JOHNSON, in Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. One of the buildings and 110 tanks of liquor were destroyed. Two other buildings, also in the occupancy of the distillery Company, were considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at $5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

DIVISION OF THE NEW SCHOOL THREATENED.—The Presbytery of Hanover, at their late meeting, adopted a resolution which indicates a possible division in the New School body. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That this Presbytery, after solemn and prayerful consideration on the subject, and with a deep sense of their responsibility, express their decided disapprobation of the continued agitation of the subject of Slavery in the General Assembly, and feel that the time has come when the interests of our Church at the South, should the subject be further agitated, require at our hands a course which, however painful, must result in our separation from the General Assembly. And we request Presbyteries sympathizing with us, in case this question is again agitated in the General Assembly, to unite with this Presbytery in the establishment of a Southern Presbyterian Church."

☞ The Rev. Dr. STOCKTON (Methodist Protestant,) of Baltimore, spent a few weeks in September in this city, the experience of which induces him thus to describe, in the *Mills Times*, "the course which is generally pursued in New-York:"

It consists in "leaving home soon after breakfast; riding two miles or more, by car or omnibus, to the business part of the City; spending the day there, dining at some restaurant; and returning, sometimes late in the evening. Under this system, home is little more than a lodging-house. Business engrosses every day except the Sabbath; the church claims the whole Sabbath, and nearly all the nights; and fireside groups of parents, children, friends, and warmly welcomed strangers, are almost unknown. It were scarcely a caricature to say, that Home stands between the world and the church. Like the metaphysical gulf between the equal haystacks, too nicely balanced to bite a straw from either. Now—"Home is home as it never so homely," and has rights and duties as pressing as those of the Church and the World.

WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—A colored man named CHARLES W. CISCO shot his wife, last night, with a pistol, at their residence No. 69 Worth-street. Her face was badly burned with the powder, but the two slugs only grazed her neck in two places. Dr. KELLENBERG was called and dressed the wounds. The husband was arrested by Lieut. HENNESAN, of the Fifth Ward, and locked up in the Station-house. He will be brought before the magistrate, at the Lower Police Court, this morning. The murderous assault was caused by jealousy.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY upon the body of PATRICK CONNOLLY, who was killed the previous day by falling through the skylight of a building in Thirty-second-street to one of the lower floors. The deceased was at work on the skylight at the time of the accident. He resided at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, and was only 16 years of age.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 245, 562, 507, 509, 511, 520, 65, 514, 519, 520, 521, 524, 526, 527, 528, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 541, 542, 543, 547, 550, 551, 552.

SUPREME COURT—(Circuit)—*Part I*—Nos. 2951, 2969, 2984, 2992, 2711, 2993, 2994, 2996, 2997, 3003, 3161, 3004. *Part II*—672, 2921, 2926, 2965, 3145, 3025.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 98, 109 to 121.

[Advertisement.]

MR. BLEECKER—THE MAYORALTY!—A report having been industriously circulated that I have withdrawn my name as the nominee of the Republican Party for the Mayoralty, I deem it due, both to the members of that party and to my own self respect, to state that there is not and never was any foundation whatever for such an assertion. My nomination at first by a very large majority of the Republican Committee, and its immediate unanimous ratification, I can consider in no other light than as a pledge to me of the entire support by those of my fellow-citizens who were represented by that body; and I have yet to learn that I am released from my part of the engagement, by which I become the representative of a great and, I trust, successful party. Only those who wish to cast a slur upon me, as a man and a Republican, will represent me as deserting my post at this stage of the conflict.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	$10
Ribbed Beaver Overcoats	$10
Handsome Black Raglans	$10
Petersham Overcoats	$4 to $12
Pilot Overcoats	$6 to $12
Beaver Overcoats	$10 to $20

At
EVANS'
Extensive
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

585 C. D. FREDRICKS, 585
late
GURNEY & FREDRICKS,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge of the pictures made at this establishment.

Operating and reception rooms on the first floor.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS AND COMPRESSED AIR.—NOTICE.—During the Autumn and Winter months DR. HUNTER and his associate DR. MELVILLE, receive patients from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

TO MOTHERS.—Ladies in the nursery will find the KALLISTON, OR ORIENT WATER, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops is sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy,—and as a family medicine, they are unequalled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night no less than four pieces are to be performed at this neat Theatre, and among them "The Great Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents. The "Four Lovers," "Dominique," and "State Secrets" following. Messrs. ALLEN, FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, and all the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.—CASUALTY.—*Planning*, thinking, reasoning, adapting. COMPARISON.—Analysis, inferring, discrimination. HUMAN NATURE.—Perception of character, motives. SUAVITY.—*Pleasantness*, blandness, persuasiveness. Phrenological examinations, with written descriptions of character, daily, by PROF. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale by FAIRBANKS & Co.,
No. 189 Broadway.
Also, agents for MENEELY'S celebrated Bells.

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Shaker Knit and Scotch Wool undergarments, also, every description of lambs' wool, merino, cotton and silk, for men and women, at MCLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich, corner of Murray streets, made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN GAS WORKS.—Generating Gas from rosin and saw-dust, resin oil, coal, cotton-seed, castor beans, &c., affording the cheapest light known. For apparatus or patent right apply to the offices of the Company with Messrs. H. Q. HAWLEY & Co., Albany, and No. 363 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. AMZI DODD, Republican nominee for Congress for Essex and Hudson Counties, and J. W. SOUDDER, Esq., of Jersey City, will address the Hoboken Republican Club, at the Harmonia Hotel, Hoboken, on Friday evening, 31st. inst.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S celebrated church bells of all descriptions, for sale at factory prices by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Following are the Republican nominations for the Ninth Ward:

Aldermen—P. Rappelyea Boerum; William Williams.

Supervisor—John M. Phelps.

Constable—John Denser.

Inspectors of Election—First District—James H. Thomas; Alfred G. Badger. Second District—William E. Brendle; Edwin Baker. Third District—Alexander Underhill; John Turner.

The Republicans of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, HENRY R. PIERSON; Supervisor, LEONARD C. MCFEARL; Constable, WM. STORY.

The Republicans in the Fifth Ward have made the following nominations: For Alderman, AARON STORER; Supervisor, FOSTER ESSIT; Constable, JOHN ADAIR.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.—A few nights ago officer FRASER, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, arrested a man named RIGGS, on a charge of knocking down and robbing a man named JAMES MYERS, while passing through Pacific-street in the evening. MYERS was badly beaten and robbed of six sovereigns, besides other money. RIGGS was committed to the Third District cells, but the next day after his arrest suddenly disappeared, and cannot now be found. The officer learns that RIGGS' friends paid the complainant $60 as an inducement for him not to appear against him. The Chief of Police, JOHN S. FOLKS, Esq., intends to investigate the matter.

A STOLEN CHILD RECOVERED.—A few days since a lady called upon Mayor HALL, in Brooklyn, stating that one of her children had been stolen from her by a woman, who was described. She was traced to Baltimore, and last evening Mayor HALL received the gratifying intelligence from the Mayor of Baltimore that the woman had been arrested, and the child taken care of. The mother of the child is requested to call at the Mayor's office in Brooklyn.

NO DANGER.—There was considerable excitement near the Manhattan Ferry, Brooklyn side, yesterday, occasioned by the landing of rotten hides at Fords Dock from the brig Fourteen of Jose from Carthagena. Health Warden WEST discovered the movement and had the hides returned to the vessel and the brig taken into the middle of the stream.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—During the past week 68 patients were admitted at this Hospital; 49 were discharged, and 3 died. Total number remaining, 418. Deaths—Robert Ormsby, 45; Edward Breden, 36; Mary Eich, 23.

MARRIED.

D'ARMANCHES—BODENHAMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector of Calvary Church, J. A. D'ARMANCHES, Esq., to Miss GERMELA, eldest daughter of Dr. W. BODENHAMER, all of New-York.

FISHER—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. J. Crawford, Mr. JOHN FISHER to Mrs. REBECCA W. HALL, both of this City.

☞ Elizabethtown papers please copy.

SHERIDAN—MCCORMICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. H. N. Nye, EDWIN R. SHERIDAN to Miss ELIZA MCCORMICK, both of this City.

TIER—KNAPP.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. JOHN T. TIER, of Hudson, to Miss MELINDA KNAPP, of the former place.

ELLIOTT—ROBERT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, in St. John's Church, by Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, Mr. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., of Savannah, and Miss MARY C. ROBERT, of the former place.

DITMARS—RIKER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John P. KNOX, ABRAM D. DITMARS, Esq., to LAVINIA, daughter of John L. Riker, Esq., all of Newtown.

SMITH—VANZANDT.—At Watervliet Centre, Albany Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Thomas Hallander, of New-York, MORRIS SMITH, of Jonesville, Saratoga Co., to ELIZABETH, daughter of G. T. Vanzandt, Esq., of the former place.

WRIGHT—SHERMAN.—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. H. A. Parsons, CLARK WRIGHT, M. D., of New-York City, to HARRIET, daughter of the late Charles Sherman, Esq., of Suffield, Conn.

CUSHMAN—WOOD.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Wm. Suddards, E. HOLMOOK CUSHMAN, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of the late Joseph P. Wood, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

MASON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, of cholera infantum, JOEL WEBSTER, son of J. W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 79 Orchard-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MONILAUS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, after a lingering illness, MRS. ISABELLA MONILAUS.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to take place at No. 85 Marion-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, WILLIAM JONES, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his son-in-law, W. S. Dunham, No. 31 Livingston-st.

ANDIOS.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, MARY SELBY, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Andios.

JANES.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, FREDERIC, son of Frederic and Rachel B. Janes, aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.

A darling boy of beaming brightness,
Joyous in spirit, in sorrow kind—
But death hath changed to snowy whiteness
This noble boy of radiant mind.

LUDLAM.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, TAUNBRANN, the wife of David Ludlam, Jr., in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation. The 12 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train will arrive in time to attend the funeral.

LAWRENCE.—At Canandaigua, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, suddenly, AUGUSTUS S. LAWRENCE, son of the late Thomas Lawrence, of Geneva, in the 60th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 30.

$500	Virginia 6s	91¼	600	Reading R'd	b30 77
8,000	do	91¼	200	do	b30 76⅞
5,500	Ill. Cen. Rd. bs	87½	100	do	s30 75½
2,000	Har. Rd. 1st m.	b3 80½	300	do	b3 76
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d me	71¼	950	do	76
77	Ill. Cen. Rights	120½	100	do	76¼
25	Bk. of Commerce	109¾	400	do	b3 75⅞
26	Park Bank	99	400	do	s60 75¾
100	Canton Co	21½	500	do	s10 75¾
25	do	21¼	1100	do	s3 75¾
100	do	b30 23	500	do	s10 75⅝
100	do	s3 21¼	200	Panama Railroad	c 86½
100	Cons. Coal Co	17	100	Mich. Cent. Rail	c 82½
100	do	17⅛	5	do	82¾
100	do	17¼	100	do	c 82¾
100	do	17⅜	100	do	s60 82½
100	Wash. & Iowa Coal	6	100	M. S. & N. I. R	b60 86¼
50	New-Jersey Zinc	6	370	do	c 85
100	Brunswick City L. Co	1	50	do	s30 85
16	N. Y. Central R. R.	93½	100	do	b60 86
90	do	93⅝	100	do	c 84¾
900	Erie Railroad	b60 59	300	do	s30 84¾
1250	do	s60 58¾	100	do	b10 85
200	do	b30 58⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. RR	b60 85¼
200	do	b45 58⅝	200	do	s30 85⅜
200	do	b30 58⅝	25	Clev. & Col. & Cin. RR	101
400	do	b10 58⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 106
400	do	s10 58⅝	100	do	106¼
600	do	s3m 58	350	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 67¾
100	do	s15 58¼	200	do	s10 67¾
950	do	c 58¼	1850	do	67¾
100	do	58¼	1200	do	b60 67¾
500	do	s60 58	200	do	s30 67¾
200	do	c 58¼	100	do	s10 68
200	do	b60 58⅜	500	do	s10 67¾
300	do	s30 58¼	100	do	b3d 68
320	do	b3 58¾	100	do	b60 69¼
200	do	58¾	40	Chi. & R'k I. R. R.	s3 89¾
100	do	s10 58¾	150	do	b30 89¾
100	do	59	100	do	s3 89¾
50	do	s10 58	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	s10 78½
750	do	b60 58¾	200	do	s30 75
200	do	c 57¾	300	Hud. River R. R.	27
200	do	s30 57¾	50	do	b60 27¾
400	do	b10 57¾	100	Stonington R. R.	b3 50

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Terre H. & Rich. R. R. 1st mort. and int.	103
2,000	Gt. West. (Ill.) R. R. 1st mort. 10s, and int.	84¾
15,000	N. Alb. and Sch. R. R. 1st mort. 8s, and int.	60
2,000	Sang. and Morgan R. R. 10s, and int.	83¾
10,000	N. Y. and N. H. R. R. 1st mort. and int.	79¾
10,000	L. E. Wa. and St. L. R. R. 2d m. & int.	48¾@49
10,000	Toledo and Ill. R. R. 2d mort. 7s, and int.	48¾
6,500	Marietta and Cin. R. R. 7s, and int.	17¾
500	shares Rutgers Female Institute	35¾
100	shares Union India Rubber Co.	30¾
57	shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co.	51
80	shares Toledo and Illinois R. R.	15
25	shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	111¾
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	110@110¾
20	shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	96¾@97
16	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.	103¾
100	shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	74
16	shares City Bank	114¾
100	shares Tradesman's Bank	132
40	shares East River Bank	90
50	shares Artisans' Bank	95
20	shares Oriental Bank	109
4	shares Market Bank	106
25	shares Corn Exchange Bank	108¾
$19,900	Central Park 6s	and int. 96@97

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Miss. St. 6s	b3 80¾	100	Reading R. R.	s10 76¾
5	Bank of Commerce	108¾	200	do	s30 76¾
100	New-Jersey Zinc	6	500	do	76¾
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	75	700	do	s30 76¾
400	Erie Railroad	b30 58¾	300	do	76¾
150	do	s30 58¾	500	do	s30 76
300	do	s15 58¾	5	La Crosse & Mil. R.	75
100	do	b3 58	100	Mic. S. & N. I. R.	s30 84¾
1100	do	s15 57¾	500	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	b30 83¾
100	do	b3 57¾	250	do	s30 67¾
100	do	s3 57¾	100	do	b3 67¾
100	do	57¾	300	do	s10 67¾
100	do	b60 58¾	200	do	67¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

There is a quieter condition of things in the Money Market to-day, and most of the Brokers had their wants readily supplied. The Banks, however, continue to hold a pretty tight rein on their demand loans as well as ordinary discounts, and such relief as the Street feels, compared with the first severe pressure of Tuesday, is mainly from outside lenders. The European banking agents are making some considerable advances on Stocks for 60 days; their exchange being taken by the borrower as cash, at the current rate. The market for Foreign bills is without much action. Since the sailing of the *Persia*, the range is wider on London for first-class bills; 109¾@109⅝ ₱ cent., and on Paris, 5.23¾@5.18¾. The *Hermann*, for Southampton and Bremen, is the steamer for Saturday. She will take a light mail and a moderate amount of bullion. The discount on mercantile paper is quoted 1 ₱ cent. dearer than last week, with a stricter classification of names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $146,643; paid $135,912, and had at the close a balance of $18,023,541. The sum of $500,000 was paid to the credit of the Postmaster-General in the office here, drafts against which are daily looked for. The further sum of $500,000 has been issued on the New-York office in favor of St. Louis, which will also soon be disbursed. The *New-Orleans Crescent* states that DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. are about to establish a branch of their banking house in that city, under the superintendence of Mr. H. W. CONNOR, of Charleston.

The Stock Market shows no decided or general turn either way, in the transactions registered at the Brokers' Board, which are again large. The aggregate amount of business is over 30,000 Shares. The second board closed with an indifferent tone, but subsequently in the Street the sales indicated steadiness; the last price of Erie 58; Reading 76¾@⅞; Toledo 67¾@¾; New-York Central 82¾; Southern Michigan 84¼@85. There was not much done on the list of Bonds, the price for State securities being generally steady, and the offerings of Illinois Centrals but trifling. For Missouri sixes 89¾₱ cent. was paid to fulfill a contract, and resales